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CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 111 *6 June 1980*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah Spokesman: Palestinian Armed Struggle To Escalate [Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 4 Jun] A 1
Fatah Claims Advance Knowledge of Israeli Measures A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Oman, U.S. Reach Understanding on Military Facilities C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister: First U.S. F-15's Will Arrive Soon C 1

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad To Visit YAR 9 June C 1
Muhammad: No Soviet Military Facilities in Aden C 2
Foreign Minister Comments on Yemeni Unity C 2

YAR

Official Says Economics Obstructing Yemeni Unity C 3
Prime Minister Receives PDRY Foreign Minister 5 June C 3
5 June Departure C 3

EGYPT

As-Sadat Visits 2d Field Army in Ismailia 5 June D 1
Report on Ceremony D 1
Text of As-Sadat Address D 1
As-Sadat Comments on Armaments D 3
UN Ambassador Denounces Attacks on West Bank Mayors D 6
Chief of Staff Discusses Libyan, Soviet Plans in Area D 7
ROSE AL-YUSUF: USSR Should Reconsider Attitude To Egypt [2 Jun] D 7
Ghali Returns From Geneva, Makes Statement D 9
Omani Official Meets Mubarak, Makes Statement D 10
As-Sadat Speaks to NDP Youths in Ismailia 5 June D 10
Suez Canal Authority Chairman Holds Press Conference D 11
Government Raises Commodity Subsidies in New Budget D 11

IRAQ

Oil Minister Makes Statement, Leaves for Algiers 6 June E 1
Yugoslav Vice Premier Pays Official Visit E 1
Oil, Industry Talks [TANJUG] E 1
Talks With Finance Minister E 1
Message From Yugoslav President E 2
Vice Premiers Confer E 2
Kurdistan Radio Reports Peshmerga Operations Against Iraq E 2

JORDAN

Husayn Interviewed on Camp David, Ties With U.S., USSR [London AL-MAJALLAH 31 May-6 Jun] F 1

Nabulus Mayor Undergoes Emergency Operation in Amman F 4
Premier Visits Mayor in Hospital F 5
Romanian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives 4 June F 5
UK Delegation Issues Statement, Departs F 6
Briefs: Diplomatic Relations With Vietnam F 6

LEBANON

AFP Reports Al-Huss May Resign 7 June G 1
GDR Embassy Pouch Containing Explosives Seized in Beirut G 1
[Nicosia AL-'ASR 6 Jun]
REUTER Chief in Beirut Wounded by Gunmen 6 June G 1
Dissident Al-Khatib Reportedly En Route to Tehran [VOL] G 2
Egyptian Grouping Leadership Committee Names Members [AS-SAFIR 4 Jun] G 2
Haddad Radio: Iran Sending Squads To Attack Iraqis Abroad G 2
Haddad's Forces Threaten To Destroy Hasbayya [Voice of Hope] G 2

SYRIA

Al-Asad Decree Appoints New Provincial Governors H 1
President Al-Asad Addresses Doctors Federation H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit to Spain [cross-reference] I 1

LIBYA

Jallud Comments on 'Liquidating' Libyan Expatriates I 1

MAURITANIA

Opposition Group in Paris Explains Goals I 2

MOROCCO

Boucetta Comments on Sahara, Relations With USSR [AL-'ALAM 31 May] I 3

ISRAEL

Israel Said Ready To Resume Autonomy Talks if U.S. Defines Goals N 1
Burg Consults U.S. Ambassador, Begin on Resuming Talks N 1
Carter Pledge To Safeguard United, Unpartitioned Jerusalem Cited N 2
Begin Denies U.S. Press Reports on Contracts With King Husayn N 2
Peres Criticism of Begin N 2
Begin Reaction to Peres N 3
Explosives Reported Smuggled From Egypt to Gaza Strip [MA'ARIV 5 Jun] N 3
Government Press Release Denounces Execution of Iranian Jew N 4
Foreign Minister Shamir Begins West European Tour [cross-reference] N 4
Continued Reportage, Comment Following West Bank Bombings N 4
Gaza, Bethlehem Mayors Retract Resignations N 4
Nabulus Mayor Accuses Mossad [HA'ARETZ 5 Jun] N 4
Nabulus, Ramallah Mayors Interviewed N 5
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 5 Jun]
Police Reopen East Jerusalem Shops N 6
Burg, Ehrlich Protest Reopenings [HA'ARETZ 5 Jun] N 6
Arab Councils Rally, Issue Resolutions N 7
Begin Rejects Proposal To Appoint Sharon Deputy Defense Minister N 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Joint Ministerial Council To Be Formed With Djibouti R 1

KENYA

President Moi Will Not Attend Meeting in Tanzania R 1

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Says Mengistu Responsible for Horn Problems R 1

TANZANIA

Nyerere Arrives in Arusha for Talks on Uganda R 2

UGANDA

Culture Minister Tiberondwa Outlines UPC Positions R 3
Several Groups Merge in New Political Party R 3

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

Guinean Membership in Gambia River Organization Examined T 1

IVORY COAST

President Signs Two Oil Exploration Agreements T 1

LIBERIA

Frank Tolbert's Assets Going to National Bank T 1
Planning Minister Affirms Free Enterprise System T 1

NIGERIA

Shagari Calls for Stronger Nigeria-Bulgaria Commission T 2
Government To Confiscate Ships Taking Oil to South Africa T 2

SENEGAL

National Assembly Examines 1980-81 Budget T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Cuban Construction Minister Arrives for Talks [Havana] U 1
Agriculture Official Leaves for Cuba 4 June U 1

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Calls For Responsible Change in Local Government U 1

FATAH SPOKESMAN: PALESTINIAN ARMED STRUGGLE TO ESCALATE

LD051619 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Correspondent report: "Majid Abu Sharar: We Will Reply to Israel with Strength and Violence"]

[Excerpts] Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah movement Central Committee member and head of the [PLO] unified information department, told AR-RA'Y AL-AMM in a telephone conversation that the PLO will reply with strength and violence to the attempts to assassinate the West Bank mayors. He said that the PLO will step up its operations inside the country and that the Palestinian people will continue the struggle until all the occupied Arab territories are liberated. He added: The desperate attempts by Israel and the parties to Camp David will not weaken our resolve or dissuade us from continuing the fighting and struggle against the Israeli enemy until total liberation is achieved. He urged all the progressive Arab powers to stand united in the face of the colonialist and Zionist challenges.

Majid Abu Sharar affirmed that "the Fatah congress was undoubtedly the most important congress held by the Fatah movement. Its significance on the Arab and international levels is due to the Fatah movement's high prestige in struggle and in shaping the Palestinian and Arab decision on the question of the Arab-Zionist conflict." He added: During the congress debates the first political program for the Fatah movement was laid down and the basic statute governing democratic procedures within the movement was developed.

We have emerged from our congress strong and united. We are guided by our political program and refer to our basic statute in our activities within the movement. We have also come out with an important and clear political decision, namely to depart from the framework of the proposed settlement and to adopt revolution and armed struggle as a basis for our move in the coming stage of action. We have also emerged from our congress with a clear definition of our enemies' camp headed by U.S. imperialism and our friends' camp headed by the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, as was stated in our political program.

FATAH CLAIMS ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF ISRAELI MEASURES

JN051454 Doha QNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, 5 June--Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member, has declared that the leaders of the Palestinian resistance had advance information about the Zionist enemy's determination to liquidate a number of patriotic leaders inside the occupied Arab territories. Abu Jihad pointed out that the measures being implemented by Israel against the Arab citizens are part of the political decisions adopted by the enemy authorities on various levels to eradicate the Palestinian uprising in the occupied land.

In a statement published by the Lebanese newpaper AS-SAFIR today, Abu Jihad added that these measures, which have so far included the deportation of some leaders and attempts to assassinate others, will neither weaken the resistance nor dampen the spirit of the masses. Abu Jihad warned the Palestinian citizens inside the occupied territories that the occupation authorities will carry out assassination attempts against certain figures, will incite tribal trouble and will complicate internal issues among the citizens' ranks.

OMAN

OMAN, U.S. REACH UNDERSTANDING ON MILITARY FACILITIES

LD051410 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] His Excellency Qays 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, and His Excellency Mr Marshall Wiley, U.S. ambassador to the Sultanate, exchanged diplomatic notes on 4 June providing for cooperation between the Sultanate of Oman and the United States in the fields of economic development, trade and security. This cooperation aims at strengthening the Sultanate's ability to develop its economy, guarantee its territorial integrity and ensure of peace and security in the area. The two sides reached a common understanding on the following points:

1. The United States will obtain some land and naval facilities that do not exceed the privileges enjoyed by states friendly to the Sultanate.

2. No U.S. bases will be set up in the Sultanate.

3. No U.S. military units will take up positions in Omani territory, nor has the U.S. Government asked to be permitted to do that.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER: FIRST U.S. F-15'S WILL ARRIVE SOON

LD051201 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Riyadh--In a statement published by AL-JAZIRAH today, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, said that the kingdom will soon be receiving the first consignment of the extremely sophisticated U.S. F-15 aircraft. His royal highness added that a number of these aircraft will soon become operational in the Saudi Royal Air Force, (?this being) the first consignment of the aircraft which Saudi Arabia has agreed to buy from the United States. His highness added that the manufacture of these aircraft is going ahead in accordance with the agreement which was reached and that the implementation will not be affected or hindered by any considerations or circumstances.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD TO VISIT YAR 9 JUNE

JN051552 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1525 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] San'a', 5 June--SABA' News Agency reports that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the southern part of Yemen, will arrive in San'a' on Monday on an official and fraternal visit of several days to the northern part of Yemen. This visit comes at the invitation of his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of Yemen.

SABA' adds that the two presidents will discuss economic cooperation and integration between the two parts of Yemen and current Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

This is the first visit by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the northern part of Yemen since he assumed power on 21 April 1980.

MUHAMMAD: NO SOVIET MILITARY FACILITIES IN ADEN

LD051546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Report on Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium--date not specified]

[Excerpt] On the basis of a question on PDRY relations with Gulf states, AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH asked: What stage has been reached by certain Gulf states in the mediation between Democratic Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman?

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: I should like to say this about the mediation between us and the Sultanate of Oman: The success of this mediation depends upon the return of this Sultanate to the Arab ranks opposed to the parties to Camp David, because the Sultanate's present policy is not only hostile to Democratic Yemen but also to the interests of the Arab peoples and their pan-Arab aims. Our Arab brothers agree with us on the need to stop anyone from trying to violate the supreme interests of the Arab peoples.

On a similar topic, the Saudi newspaper went on to ask: The Sultanate of Oman responded to Democratic Yemen's demand for the cancellation of the military facilities granted to the Americans by a similar demand for the cancellation of the military facilities granted to the Soviets in Aden. What are the facts in this respect and, in your opinion, from what point can the dialogue between you and the Sultanate of Oman proceed?

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad replied: The Sultanate of Oman did not make such a demand because what you call in your question military facilities granted to the Soviets in Aden do not exist. As for the military facilities granted to the Americans in the Sultanate of Oman, the Omani officials themselves have admitted that. And it is difficult for them and their friends to find justification for having permitted a hostile American presence in their territories.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON YEMENI UNITY

JN051120 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 5 June--PDRY Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Salih Muhammad affirmed the importance of unity between the two parts of Yemen, saying: The unity of the two parts of Yemen is a historical and strategic process, which deals with the Yemeni people's fate.

In an interview published by the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB today, the PDRY foreign affairs minister added: We have agreed on the need for all the nationalists to participate effectively in achieving this unity on a sound democratic basis. The PDRY foreign affairs minister welcomed the agreement, which was concluded between the National Democratic Front and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of Yemen. The PDRY foreign affairs minister said: The southern part of Yemen has blessed this agreement, since, in its capacity as a major group of the Yemen revolutionary groups, the National Democratic Front is concerned with this issue. Furthermore, it concerns us in our capacities as two systems seeking to attain this great aim, to have all the national groups participate in achieving unity.

The Yemeni official denied reports which have been circulated on the possibility of bringing about political changes in his country, saying: What has taken place in Aden recently was only for the purpose of creating the post of the chairmanship of the party. The move was to deepen our revolutionary experience and bolster the leading role played by the party in the leadership of the state.

YAR

OFFICIAL SAYS ECONOMICS OBSTRUCTING YEMENI UNITY

JN051030 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Sharjah, 5 June--Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, the YAR president's adviser for unity affairs, has affirmed that the recent political events in Aden have not adversely affected the unity march between the two parts of Yemen.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ, Ad-Daf'i said: There is full understanding between the two political leaderships in the two parts of Yemen both on how to establish the unity and on the practical steps leading to it. He added that there are differences between the two regimes in the two parts of Yemen--particularly on economic aspects--which obstruct the process of unity. However, the constitution of the unity will surmount all obstacles, he added. The decision to establish unity is the decision of the Yemeni people. No individual or group can control Yemen's destiny. The people in the two parts of Yemen will impose unity on the two regimes in San'a' and Aden, he added.

Lt Col ad-Daf'i announced that the aim of the national charter, which is being drafted, is to unify all the Yemeni organizations of different affiliations in order to pave the way for submitting the national charter for debate by all the Yemeni people, including the leftist political parties which are grouped under the banner of the National Democratic Front. He added that these parties will participate in the rule if they succeed in the forthcoming elections. He pointed out that the current establishments of the consultative council and the constituent people's council are only temporary organizations which will come to an end following the forthcoming Parliamentary elections.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER 5 JUNE

JN051356 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani received brother Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs in the southern part of the homeland today. The meeting was attended by Presidential Adviser for Unity Affairs Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i.

5 June Departure

JN051357 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of foreign affairs in the southern part of the homeland brother Salim Salih Muhammad left San'a' for Aden today. He said that his visit to the northern part of the homeland took place within the framework of the meetings and consultations between officials of the two parts of Yemen. He stated that he conveyed a verbal message to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad during his visit. He also met with a number of YAR officials.

Salim Salih Muhammad was seen off at the airport by YAR Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki and Presidential Adviser for Unity Affairs Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i.

AS-SADAT VISITS 2D FIELD ARMY IN ISMAILIA 5 JUNE

Report on Ceremony

NC051154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ismailia, 5 June--This morning, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met with the commanders, officers and men of the 2d Field Army at Al-Jala' camp is Ismailia on the fifth anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal. The meeting was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi and 2d Field Army Commander Maj Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi.

The meeting began with a recitation from the Holy Koran after which Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi delivered a speech followed by President as-Sadat, who spoke to the armed forces commanders.

Earlier today, President as-Sadat visited the armed forces martyrs' memorial, where he laid a floral wreath and prayed for the martyrs' souls.

Text of As-Sadat Address

NC051345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1228 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text of President as-Sadat's 5 June speech to officers and men of the 2d Field Army in Ismailia]

[Text] I thank God, while meeting with you today to mark this great anniversary, that great nations can turn days of mourning into days of celebration and victory. Before 1973, June used to recall pain and bitterness, and I used to suffer severely until the day of your splendid performance--your heroic performance--in October 1973. Then came 5 June 1975, on which we celebrate the reopening of the Suez Canal. It is not a celebration merely for the reopening of the canal but for a splendid battle as well. The Suez Canal was closed after 1967 and Israel used to occupy its east bank. At the time, the Israeli prime minister said that Egypt could not reopen the canal without Israel's approval and without sharing the canal tolls, as though this was an acquired right.

Then came the immortal, glorious October battle. By your heroic and splendid performance you expressed the will, history and dignity of your people as well as the dignity of our nation. The canal was reopened in 1975 by the Egyptian people's will embodied in your heroic and splendid action which was recorded in history and studied in military institutes throughout the world.

The reopening of the Suez Canal was not merely a ceremony of reopening an international passageway to facilitate navigation across continents, but, as far as we are concerned, it was a historic victory of the will of Egypt through the performance of the sons of the armed forces in an immortal battle. Therefore, the reopening of the canal must be recorded as one of the Egyptian people's battles of victory throughout history. You embodied the will of the people in this battle. For this reason, Ismailia is observing 5 June as a national holiday. The Egyptian people and you are observing 5 June as an historic day marking the triumph of the people's will through their armed forces, through your sacrifices and through eliminating every disgrace and humiliation existing before the October War in Egypt and throughout the Arab nation as well. Five June has come. As I had told you, before the October battle, the first days of June were days of anxiety as far as I, you and our people were concerned. Today and all days in the future--God willing--will be a symbol of the people's will, a sumbol of the armed forces sacrifices and of the suffering of the people and of the Arab nation.

Both we and the Arabs have regained self-confidence. Moreover, the world describes the Arabs as the sixth power in the world today. In view of their differences, the Arabs, as usual, have once again returned to the state of loss and fragmentation when they believed they could isolate Egypt. However, they can only isolate themselves.

Egypt is building. Last year Egypt regained 80 percent of Sinai with all the oil and resources it contains. The canal opened the battle of reconstruction in every direction. All this is taking place while others in the Arab nation, east and west, are experiencing a division of their peoples. This year, 1980, we shall complete the establishment of a firm state by abolishing martial law and the extraordinary measures. We recall everything that has happened since 1914--the days of the British tutelage--until today. We shall also rectify our history. All this would not have been possible without your battle. We have rectified the history of 100 full years starting from the Al-'Urabi revolution, to the struggles of Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid, to the 19 revolution [as received], to the 23 July revolution. We have rectified the entire history and all the blemishes in the behavior of the rulers of this country. We have rectified all that has tarnished our future generations with one blow, your action on 6 October 1973. Today, as I have told you, construction will be completed and a state of form structure will be established--the state of institutions, not the rule of the individual, but the state of the constitutional institutions in which constitutional legitimacy will replace revolutionary legitimacy. Constitutional legitimacy is represented in the revolutions of 23 July and 15 May. For the sake of this, I am bringing you the love and admiration of your people.

Your 23 July revolution has eliminated foreign imperialism and the corrupt rule of the corrupt monarchy as well as the rule of the parties that participated with the imperialists and the king in corrupting political life in Egypt. The 15 May [revolution] came to rectify the course of the 23 July Revolution. The people's will has become dominant and the people will experience security, safety and democracy forever. For the sake of this and when construction is completed, we must begin the phase of reconstruction of the state as the best state in the world--a state that will have prosperity and democracy and will enjoy the dignity of man.

Your revolutions on 23 July and 15 May and then your magnificent, heroic October 1973 battle, which crowned all this, have rectified the history of your people over the past 100 years, God willing, forever. There will be no measures contrary to the dignity of man and there will be no violations of the security and safety of the citizen. Our slogan today and in the National Democratic Party is that there will be a happy home for every male and female citizen on the land of Egypt, that food will be within the reach of every person and that equal opportunities will be available. Each individual will be able to prove himself, build for his children and coming generations and fulfill his duties to the state. All this would have not been possible without your magnificent action and your revolutions in July and May.

We are meeting today and we shall meet on every 5 June. We thank God Almighty for what he has bestowed on us. Let us build everywhere a firm structure that will achieve prosperity, safety and security and all that any man wishes for his children and coming generations on the land of Egypt. Let us do that so that Egypt will continue to be lofty, powerful and strong forever. It was necessary for me to put this picture before you and before our people.

I shall be happy if any one of you has any question about this glorious era in the history of our people, our Arab nation and this area of the world. Thank you and God's peace and mercy be upon you.

A 2d Field Army officer submitted a question to President Anwar as-Sadat regarding his statement 2 days ago that Egypt would wage war against Ethiopia if it tried to control the waters of the Nile. President as-Sadat said: As you know, there are fundamental things in the lives of peoples which the world has acknowledged and over which it does not differ. One of these things is water. Water--and God has said "We made every living thing from water"--is one of the topics about which no man or state in the world disagrees. Encroaching on a people's right to water is like encroaching upon their life. Therefore, the decision to go war [in the event of such an encroachment] is indisputable, even in the world communities.

In the past 10 days I was astonished to learn that Ethiopia had sent a note to the OAU saying that Egypt is abusing the waters of the Nile. This note, which was distributed to all the OAU member-states, said that Egypt is abusing the waters of the Nile and that there is an agreement regarding the waters of the Nile which was signed by all the river's riparian states.

As you know, these states include Tanzania, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya and Sudan. From Ethiopia, as you know, comes a main tributary which feeds the Nile of Egypt with water. It seems that when we announced that we had built a conduit under the Suez Canal. [sentence as received] An old conduit was removed. We built a new conduit below the bottom of the Suez Canal which is now being deepened and widened. The old conduit consisted of four small pipes. We took this opportunity to install four large pipes. All the water which will be conveyed through these four pipes in the conduit will irrigate only 35,000 feddans. The 35,000 feddans which will be irrigated in Sinai are situated east of the Bitter Lakes and in the reservoir area, south as far as Kibrit and deep inside Sinai, to Al-Abtal village which we have recently built and where we will build the new Mit Abu al-Kawm. Therefore, we will irrigate only 35,000 feddans in Sinai.

Typical of its character, the Soviet Union wants to place obstacles in our way. It instigated Ethiopia, which sent us this note. Well, Sinai is part of Egypt. We are now able to irrigate only 35,000 feddans. What about the rest of Sinai, the new towns and the new map which is being prepared now for Sinai?

As I have announced, I do not need to ask permission from the Soviet Union or Ethiopia to convey the waters of the Nile to Sinai or to any part of my country. Never. Should Ethiopia do anything to obstruct our obtaining our full right of water to the Nile and Egypt, there is no alternative, as I told you and as acknowledged by the world community, but to use force. As to how we will act, when this happens we must be prepared for it with plans and alternatives in order to be able to put an end to all this behavior.

As-Sadat Comments on Armaments

NC051911 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[President Anwar as-Sadat's answers to questions put to him during his meeting with officers and men of the 2d Field Army in Ismailia on 5 June]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The president then turned to another subject, the armament of the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

[Begin As-Sadat recording] As you know, after the peace treaty and after Camp David we concluded a 1.5 billion [presumably dollar] agreement with the United States. When Vice President Husni Mubarak visited the United States another sum was added to this to cover your military needs. Our aim always is to have the most up-to-date military equipment. Peace does not mean that we should dissolve our armed forces or reduce them or any such thing. No, our armed forces must always be--as they were before peace was achieved--ready to defend the homeland. You heard me tell the judges, and I say to you, and I have told the People's Assembly and all the people, that after the state was built, as I have said, and after the State of Egypt stood on solid bases--more solid than any other state in the world today because we are 7,000 years old as a government and a state. [sentence as heard] The age of the U.S. state and government is only 200 years. We are 7,000 years old. After being ruled by foreigners for 2,000 years before the 23 July Revolution, all we needed was to have Egypt ruled by its sons and by the will of the Egyptian people and that Egypt's decision be made by the people of Egypt, not by a foreign power or foreign ruler. All this has been accomplished and the state is now stable. As you have heard, we have adopted the motto of "right and power" for the president of the republic and for the state the motto of "science and faith." The sign of "right and power" for the president of the republic means that the head of the state should protect the rights with the power of the people and the power of their armed forces--which is the main power. He should protect the people and their borders so that the people will work within their borders in security, safety, and reassurance, and so that they may grow and prosper like all people around us in this world who have built civilizations and who promoted prosperity for all.

I have also said that the president of the republic's motto of "right and power" is represented by the judiciary as representative of justice and by the armed forces as representative of power. In other words, it is through justice supported by power and power supported by justice that the ruler of Egypt will rule from now to eternity, God willing.

For this reason, it was decided that at official ceremonies the president of the republic will wear a military uniform and the sash of the judiciary because these [the armed forces and the judiciary] are the guarantors of the country--justice supported by power and power supported by justice. The state's motto is science and faith.

Therefore, the armed forces must be ready to defend every inch of the country, north, south, east and west. Vice President Mubarak has been able to accelerate the process of acquiring the most up-to-date weapons from the United States. These weapons include missiles and the most up-to-date aircraft, tanks, electronic warfare equipment and troop carriers. As part of our policy and strategy, I want to tell you that there are two corps which must convert quickly to Western weapons. They are the Air Force and the Missile Corps. As for the other corps, they must have the most up-to-date weapons, be they electronic warfare equipment or other kinds of weapons, to insure that our armed forces will have the most up-to-date weapons and training.

The agreement which the vice president has concluded is not the last agreement; there will be wider vistas in this field. As you heard, my problem was also how to compensate the losses of the October war. Our concern now is not to compensate the losses of the October war. The Soviet Union refused to compensate our losses in the October war. although I did not ask for these weapons free of charge. I asked to buy these weapons in order to compensate our losses. The Soviet Union refused even this.

Thank God, our concern now is not to compensate losses but to create a big edifice. The question of compensating the losses ended a long time ago. We are proceeding toward building a much bigger edifice.

Now that Iran has left the Middle East arena as a first-rate power, the responsibility now rests on you and Egypt to defend our Arab brothers and our region, because the only country which is qualified on the technical, scientific and performance levels to do this is Egypt. The question of Iran has placed a new reponsibility on us. As you heard me say, although the Arabs have severed relations, I will defend them when they are subjected [to aggression]. I will give facilities to the United States to rescue any Arab people who ask for help against anything encroaching on their independence or against any foreign power trying to dominate them.

As I told you, he will gradually replace the Soviet arms and equipment in the Air Force and the Missile Corps. However, this does not mean that we will dispense with everything we have. We must use these weapons until the last minute of their lifespan. We are even now working on prolonging the lifespan of the old Soviet surface-to-air missiles. We are doing this. We are also making spare parts for Soviet-built aircraft. Undoubtedly, you have heard about all this. We are also making spare parts for the tanks and other equipment. We will use all these weapons until we have the new modern weapons, which started arriving last year and are still arriving this year. As you heard, we now have Phantom planes. The F-16, God willing, will arrive by the end of the year. The F-16 is the best fighter plane in the world according to the testimony of everyone.

Your country will not hesitate to give you everything you want so that you may perform your duty when you are asked to do so. Your country will not hesitate to give you everything. As I told you, you are the source of Egypt's pride, the source of pride of all the Arab nation's peoples and the source of admiration for the world because of your performance in October 1973. From this aspect, I hope you will be fully assured that this strategy is continuing. Through the decision to diversify the sources of weapons which we adopted in 1974, we were indeed able to provide all branches of the Armed Forces with the most up-to-date weapons.

As I told you, in the future you will have to defend your people, your country and your constitution. The constitution divides the ruler and the ruled. The constitution specifies duties and rights, the constitution guarantees security and peace in such a way that no voice will be heard in Egypt except the voice of the peoples.

We have expelled the foreign powers and their influence by the 23 July Revolution, which did away with British imperialism and the corrupt political parties. Then, with the 15 May Revolution we have built the edifice and given trust to the people in the best possible way. You must safeguard the constitution so that no transgressor will tamper with it. As I said, you--together with the judiciary--are the guarantors of the establishment of a sound edifice based on democracy, the supremacy of law, security, peace and prosperity for every citizen.

As I said, we have started the rebuilding stage in which our goal will be to insure security, peace and human dignity for each citizen. Thus, human dignity will never be harmed no matter what happens.

I pray to God to grant you success so that you will maintain your performance standard of October 1973--a standard which made Israel demand from me, first at Camp David and then when we concluded the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, guarantees that would preclude the recurrence of the October 1973 events.

At the time Israel was demanding these guarantees, I felt 10 feet tall because I thought about you. I told the Israelis: No one will harm our territory or our sovereignty. I am prepared to give you all guarantees with the exception of land and sovereignty, which are not negotiable. As you know, 80 percent of the Sinai has been restored, while the remaining 20 percent will be returned on the specified date--April 1982, God willing.

Thus, we have restored our full sovereignty. The Israelis requested security guarantees, which I granted to them while holding my head high, because when we debated the security measures--and as you know we made calculations based on military textbooks--the Israelis said: No, we do not want calculations based on what is written in the books. We want calculations based on the October 1973 performance. That is, you were confronted with the canal and the Bar-Lev Line and, yet, you overcame both in a matter of hours. So we have to take into account that if you are now in the Sinai and if you have a foothold in the Sinai and the passes, what will happen--bearing in mind your October performance? We found out that it would take just a few hours. Therefore, they demanded guarantees. I gave them without harming either our sovereignty or our territory. However, I felt 10 feet tall. When they wanted security guarantees, I gave them more than they wanted and I was holding my head high because their calculations were based on our October performance and not on the performance indicated in the military textbooks, because in October 1973 you surpassed the performance indicated in the military textbooks.

I ask you to maintain your performance standards and even surpass your October War standards. Your people love you and are proud of you and I am proud of you. I pray to God--bless his name--to grant prosperity to this country by your work. Peace be on you. [applause] [end recording]

UN AMBASSADOR DENOUNCES ATTACKS ON WEST BANK MAYORS

NC060705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The United Nations, 5 June--In a speech to the Security Council after today's vote on the special resolution concerning the West Bank mayors, the Egyptian permanent representative at the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, said that the Security Council was dealing with a very dangerous issue. He added that the assassination attempts against the elected Palestinian mayors had far-reaching consequences both inside and outside the Middle East. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that the international community could not stand aside and allow this dangerous state of affairs to continue. He further said that this state of affairs fundamentally stemmed fromthe basic fact of the Israeli occupation, adding that military occupation had the same effects whether it was in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Europe or anywhere else. The Egyptian representative added that the assassination attempts have proved anew that military occupation entitled suppression and subjugation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that suppression led to resistance, which was the only natural reaction against occupation, and that violence and bloodshed were the direct consequences of the Israeli occupation. He added that Israel, as an occupation power, should adhere to the Lahai agreements and the Geneva conventions and that Israel's authority in the occupied territories was limited by the powers granted it by international law.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid announced Egypt's strong denunciation of the latest criminal actions against the prominent Palestinian leaders. He added that this savage and criminal act was a new testimony to the evils of the Israeli military occupation to which the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza were being subjected.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that this act was a strong indication of the urgent need to end the Israeli occupation and the measures of terror practiced by the military authority. He said that the Israeli policy was destroying the foundations of peaceful coexistence between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples and fuelling hatred, violence and bitterness. He said that Egypt was hereby calling on Israel, in its capacity as an occupation authority, to bear its responsibilities by taking all measures necessary to punish the terrorist people that committed this crime and to protect the people of the occupied territories in accordance with the Geneva convention.

CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES LIBYAN, SOVIET PLANS IN AREA

NC050904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 June--Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has said that the real danger threatening the Middle East is communism and that the Soviets have been threatening Egypt through Libya in the west and Ethiopia in the south. In an interview published in AL-AHRAM today, the chief of staff says that the line of defense Libya is building along our border was planned by the Soviets and that it is not only for defense but includes openings that allow for offensive advances by Libyan forces, which he says are prevented from doing so now because the mercenary pilots and soldiers operating in Libya refuse to operate outside the border.

He says that Libya now has 27 [as received] tanks but only 600 tank crews, and 400 MIG-21's, 23's and 25's with less than 100 Libyan pilots. He adds that although Al-Qadhdhafi is now hiding behind defense, the offensive intentions have been taken into account. He is waiting to double the number of Libyan pilots so that the mercenary pilots may be deployed within Libya. He is also completing the defense line and its openings, which allow the forces to advance toward our border.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah notes that the other thing the Soviets are behind in relation to Egypt is the instigation of the Ethiopians against our legitimate rights over the Nile waters. He says that there are no principles involved but rather interests and a feverish desire to dominate the area and its strategic advantages and wealth. He affirms that the Nile is Egypt's lifeline and that any attempt to harm this will be strongly confronted. He said: There are basic points of agreement between us and the Americans, the most important of which is that we are confronting the danger of international communism and Soviet influence in the area. We and the Americans are fully convinced that the defense of the area must be by the area itself, not by foreign forces. Hence, Egypt and the Arab states constitute a power that should not be disdained--a fact established in the October War.

ROSE AL-YUSUF: USSR SHOULD RECONSIDER ATTITUDE TO EGYPT

LD041507 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 2 Jun 80 pp 14, 15

['Abd as-Sattar at-Tawilah article: "On the President's Speech on People's Assembly Day: New Attempt at Reconciliation With the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] It was the first occasion in a long time that in his speech the other day the president restated Egyptian foreign policy, which is based on the revolution's golden rule--that we befriend those who befriend us and profess enmity toward those who are hostile to us.

Explaining our friendship with the United States, he said that it respects Egypt's independence, will and decisions and has stood with us.

With regard to the Soviet Union, the president, after referring in his speech to the stoppage of Soviet arms supplies to Egypt after the October War, said: "If the Soviet Union takes one step we take two." The president repeated this sentence twice.

The question now is: Will the Soviet Union receive this message? Will Soviet Foreign Ministry experts revise their calculations and views on Egyptian-Soviet relations? Will they discover the extent of the harm done to these relations as a result of Soviet mistakes?

We have time and again affirmed that it is in the interest of Egypt and the Arab liberation movement that we should be in harmony with the Soviet Union since such harmony would be beneficial to the Soviet Union itself. We have often urged the Soviet Union to revise its policy toward Egypt and cautioned that its new or old allies in the Arab area are no more than "paper tigers" that cannot be relied upon and that they would gravely harm the Soviet Union.

There is no better evidence of this than the fact that all the regimes allied with the Soviet Union in the Arab world are dictatorial.

Indeed some of the regimes, like the Syrian regime, have established semiracial regimes. We daily see Muslims in Syria killing one another either because they are Shi'ites, or Alawites, or Sunnis.

In Libya we hear about scandals and childish political behavior by the regime which will certainly lead to the destruction of the entire Libyan revolution.

Thanks to the bloodthirstiness of the Libyan, Iraqi, and Syrian rulers, the image of the Arabs has become one of pirates and killers.

This image is bound to reflect on the Soviet Union because the question that is being asked is: Why does the Soviet Union support such regimes? These regimes' enemies maintain that if it had not been for Soviet support such regimes would not have lasted for long.

We would like to ask: Of what use is the Soviet alliance with these countries? How much has it contributed to serving the national Arab cause? How has the Palestine problem benefitted from this alliance?

We are not blaming the Soviet Union for the failure to achieve any gains in this field since serving the national Arab cause or any other cause for that matter is the responsibility of the people and the regime concerned on whose shoulders falls the burden of the battle of liberation.

These Arab regimes are incapable of advancing a single step toward solving the problem. Indeed, they want it to continue and to become further complicated so that it can serve their narrow party and authoritarian interests.

We would like to tell the Soviet Union that in due course these rulers will raise their voices against it, accusing it of being responsible for their inability to liberate their lands and thus finding an excuse to escape with their lives when their people bring them to account.

They are obtaining arms daily; Syria obtains arms from the Soviet Union and so does Libya. Iraq obtains arms from both the Soviet Union and the West.

Do the Soviet experts not ask themselves: What are these arms for and against whom will they be directed?

They cannot use them for the liberation of their land or of Palestine. In fact, we are certain that they will never use them for this purpose. We can see and all the world's peoples can see that they are utilizing these arms against their own people while the only regime fighting for the liberation of the Arab land and for the Palestinian people's cause is the Egyptian regime. This regime has achieved gains on the path to this liberation while others are doing nothing except complaining and groaning. Why, therefore, is the Soviet Union siding with those people?

It is a perplexing question indeed.

However, what matters to us now is to see how the Soviet Union will respond to President as-Sadat's declaration that if the Soviet Union takes one step we take two.

Will they stay in their place and not advance a single step toward some sort of reconciliation with Egypt? We are not asking them to wash their hands of their alliance with the others. But we are asking them to adopt a constructive policy toward Egypt.

The first step on this road is that the Soviet media should stop being a carbon copy of the media of the juvenile rejectionists.

It is wrong and even dangerous that a major and respectable power should use the same methods used by small, midget, weakling and rancorous regimes, because such methods have been proved to be of no avail. The Egyptian nationalist regime is solid for the simple reason that it is exercising democracy that no other Arab country is exercising. It is earnestly moving toward solving the national problem and is openly and boldly facing the most difficult and sensitive problems. Therefore, it is progressing and continues to progress and it is surviving and continues to survive.

This is something that the Soviets do not seem to understand well.

GHALI RETURNS FROM GENEVA, MAKES STATEMENT

NC052105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 June--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo this evening from Geneva after a visit to Italy within the framework of the Egyptian diplomatic moves.

In a statement after his arrival, Dr Ghali said that he will submit a report to President as-Sadat concerning his discussions with officials in Rome and Vatican. Dr Ghali said that he had briefed the pope and the Vatican's prime minister and foreign minister on Egypt's efforts for the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights as well as the reasons that led to a halt in the autonomy talks.

Dr Ghali added that he had explained Egypt's attitude concerning the European initiative to the Italian foreign minister, who is the head of the European Community. He said Egypt supports any European initiative provided it agrees with the Camp David agreements and supplements Egypt's efforts for the Palestinian people.

Dr Ghali noted that the European Community is about to agree on the issuance of a comprehensive statement explaining Europe's attitude concerning the Palestinian problem. He added that the European Community is considering sending a factfinding delegation to the Middle East and requesting the convocation of an extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the Palestinian problem.

Dr Ghali said he will make an official visit to Holland after the conclusion of the African summit meetings which are scheduled to be held in Sierra Leone on 17 June.

OMANI OFFICIAL MEETS MUBARAK, MAKES STATEMENT

NC021606 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1503 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 June--Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi has conveyed to Vice President Husni Mubarak a verbal message for President Anwar as-Sadat from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, within the framework of fraternal consultations between them. Yusuf al-'Alawi declared this in a statement made after a meeting with Husni Mubarak today. He added that the situation in the Middle East and Arab issues of interest to both countries were discussed at this meeting.

Concerning the security of the Gulf, the Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary said: Our hearts and minds are turned toward this important issue, which I discussed with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's first under secretary Usamah al-Baz. He added: There was an identity of views during the discussions on the need to keep the area away from dangers and if we can do this, then we would achieve a principal goal. Al-'Alawi pointed out that the Sultanate of Oman has a plan for the security of the Gulf but that there was no collective plan. He added that the sultanate is holding consultations with Egypt and the Arab brothers to protect the Gulf. He further said that the Gulf states interior ministers will hold a conference in Riyadh soon to discuss the security of the Gulf.

Concluding his statement, Yusuf al-'Alawi reaffirmed the identity of views of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman on all issues related to the Middle East and to the Soviet dangers threatening the Arab world.

AS-SADAT SPEAKS TO NDP YOUTHS IN ISMAILIA 5 JUNE

NC051539 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon President Anwar as-Sadat met with the youth sector of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in Ismailia. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, the NDP secretary general in Ismailia, Suez Canal Authority Director Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah and the NDP youth in Ismailia. President as-Sadat spoke during this meeting about the role of the NDP youth in the next phase. He said we must put the slogan "a happy home for every male and female citizen in Egypt" into actual practice. He called on the young to concentrate on building their country and to show interest in agriculture and in the cultivation of Sinai and the new Ismailia.

He said that the days when the state provided everything for youths are over and that the young must sweat and toil for their country. He added that attention should be given to building man from within.

The president asserted that the main task of the Armed Forces is to protect the homeland and the constitution. He warned against any attempt to deviate from the constitution or encroach on it. He emphasized that the days when the king could cancel the constitution whenever he wished are gone. The president then spoke about the building of the new state. He said: The building of the state, in its four estates, has been completed. The state's motto now is: Justice, strength, science and faith.

SUEZ CANAL AUTHORITY CHAIRMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC041241 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1134 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ismailia, 4 June--Suez Canal Authority Chairman Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur has said that the canal authority is currently considering increasing the toll for ships passing through the canal. He said that this will be announced soon after studies have been completed. Engineer Mashhur was speaking at a press conference in Ismailia today on the fifth anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal for navigation. He spoke about the role of the Suez Canal in international navigation and plans for its development, outlining the Suez Canal's regaining of its position as an artery of world trade between East and West.

He said that the canal's income this year will amount to $700 million and that next year it will amount to more than $1 billion, following the completion next October of the first stage of the project for deepening, developing and widening the canal.

Engineer Mashhur affirmed that the present peace phase through which Egypt is living provides a greater opportunity for further developing and widening the canal. He said that the development projects will continue for 15 years. When the projects are concluded, Egypt will have two channels--one for northbound ships and the other for southbound ships.

Answering a question regarding the passage of Israeli ships through the canal, Engineer Mashhur said that following the end of the state of war between Egypt and Israel, with the signing the peace agreement, Israel is being treated in accordance with the Constantinople convention which regulates the passage through territorial waters among states.

GOVERNMENT RAISES COMMODITY SUBSIDIES IN NEW BUDGET

NC021600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The new fiscal year draft budget includes an increase in the subsidies to basic commodities. Total subsidies thus amount to 1.093 billion pounds vice 895 million pounds, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid [the deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs and minister of planning, finance and economy] stated today after a meeting of the ministerial economic committee.

He said that the new budget also provides for an increase in the quantities of imported foodstuffs, such as meat, fish, poultry, sugar and corn. He affirmed that the draft budget does not include measures for increasing the price of any commodity. He added that the budget also provides for an increase in the [wholesale] price of some agricultural produce, but the price to the consumers will be firm.

OIL MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR ALGIERS 6 JUN

JN060827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 June--Revolution Command Council member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim left for Algiers this morning at the head of an Iraqi delegation to participate in OAPEC and OPEC ministerial councils' meetings.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim stated that the Iraqi delegation will submit a working paper to the OAPEC meetings tomorrow. The paper calls for adopting specific measures to prevent the flow of Arab oil to the racist regime in South Africa. He added that this call emanates from Iraq's tenacious policy against all forms of racism. The call is also compatible with the resolutions adopted by the international group which advocates the imposition of an economic blockade on the racist South African regime.

The RCC member pointed out that the OPEC ministerial council meetings, which will begin in Algiers next Monday, will be held in unstable, almost overwhelming circumstances because of the fluctuating world oil market and the multiplicity of prices.

He said that the Iraqi delegation will reaffirm its proposal on unifying oil prices and solving the relative differences in OPEC oil pricing. This, the oil minister added, would enable the market to assume a constant and stabilized condition. He pointed out that there are signs in the world oil market indicating that the capitalist countries, led by the United States, might assist and support the major monopolist oil companies in the current oil market.

YUGOSLAV VICE PREMIER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Oil, Industry Talks

LD052118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, June 5, (TANJUG)--Questions of Iraq's oil deliveries to Yugoslavia and the construction of projects in Iraq's industry, agriculture, irrigation system, transport and communications by Yugoslav enterprises were the main topics of the talks held this evening between the two countries' high officials.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, the co-chairmen of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation assessed that significant results have been achieved in the realization of this year's planned targets, which can further develop to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic who is also a member of the Yugoslav Government delegation visiting Iraq, had talks with his Iraqi counterpart Thamir Razuqi and the directors of the Iraqi Central Bank. Financial cooperation between the two countries would further develop, particularly in the establishing of ties with financial institutions of third countries, it was stressed during the talks.

Talks With Finance Minister

JN041228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi met here today with Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan. The two sides discussed the necessary ways to develop the financial and economic relations between the two friendly countries in the service of their two peoples. The Yugoslav official arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Message From Yugoslav President

JN041144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--President Saddam Husayn received a written message today from Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic. The message deals with the exchange of views on most world events and the relations of cooperation between the two countries. The message was conveyed by Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan during his meeting with President Saddam Husayn here today.

The message includes the thanks of the Yugoslav people and leaders to President Saddam Husayn for attending the late President Tito's funeral. The Yugoslav president expressed his appreciation for President Saddam Husayn's special role in entrenching the nonaligned movement's basic principles concerning world events and developments.

During the meeting, which was attended by Revolution Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, the two sides discussed ways of consolidating cooperation between the two countries in various fields in the service of the process of construction and development.

Vice Premiers Confer

JN041145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan have discussed the relations between the two countries.

During the meeting, which was held here today, the two sides exchanged views on common issues and the ways to develop relations and cooperation in various fields.

The Yugoslav official reiterated his country's desire to deepen cooperation with Iraq, praising the Ba'th Party's efforts. He reaffirmed his country's firm stand toward the nonaligned movement and his country's policy of pursuing the late president's political course, represented by its rejection of subservience to any bloc and its work to achieve economic prosperity and cooperation with nations.

KURDISTAN RADIO REPORTS PESHMERGA OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAQ

JN051844 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Several peshmerga factions of the first branch have carried out a number of heroic operations:

1. On 25 May 1980, a peshmerga unit ambushed an enemy force on (Matina) Mountain. A battle ensued for several hours, resulting in the death of 43 enemy soldiers. The remnants of the enemy forces escaped.

2. On 26 May 1980, a peshmerga detachment of the Shaykhan area shelled the enemy position in Dahuk with RPG's and light weapons. The 1-hour shelling resulted in the death of 12 persons and the wounding of 6 others.

HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID, TIES WITH U.S., USSR

LD051517 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 31 May-6 Jun 80 pp 8-13

[Interview conducted by Wafiq Ramadan with King Husayn of Jordan at the An-Nadwah Palace in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] Amman--[Question] Why does Jordan not join the Camp David talks?

[Answer] From the beginning, the Camp David subject has been an unsuccessful process and, in our view, it will achieve nothing.

Since November 1967 when the UN Security Council issued Resolution 242, Jordan's position has been clear: Jordan will not bargain over as much as an inch of the Palestinian territory or an iota of the Palestinian rights. The questions which Jordan has been asking repeatedly and which it also asked during the 1974 Rabat Arab summit conference, which adopted a resolution designating the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, are: Is Israel prepared to withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupied in June 1967? Is It prepared to restore Arab sovereignty to Arab Jerusalem? Is it prepared to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination on the land of Palestine?

Had the answers to these questions been positive, Jordan would have said that it could play a role in serving the cause of Palestine and the Palestinian people as well as the land for which Jordan was once responsible [the West Bank] not to restore this land to Jordan but to its people and owners. Jordan would have also participated in the peace process and in the establishment of peace. Regrettably, however, the answers were always negative.

The role that has been assigned to Jordan in the Camp David agreement, without Jordan's knowledge or participation, is a security role. The question which arises naturally is: whose security? Is it the security of the occupier of the land, exactly, whose security is required?

We in Jordan are convinced time will prove this--that the whole process has been an Israeli operation to gain time in order to change the features of the issues and the realities on the ground and to block any operation to establish peace in the area. This is what Israel is aiming at and implementing quickly and vigorously.

The fault in the whole Camp David operation, as I have already mentioned, is that it has not set the ultimate objectives or the ultimate form of solution. We believe that a solution to the issue can only be achieved by complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, by Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to their national soil and by the Palestinians assuming their role in the establishment of peace and the solution of the Palestinian problem because the cause is theirs. Because all these factors have been lacking, Jordan has not played and will not play a role in any of the Camp David talks or in any talks which we regard as a continuation of what has so far taken place.

[Question] Is there any specific circumstance which Jordan considers appropriate for it to join any talks on the Middle East problem?

[Answer] At this particular time, I cannot say what role Jordan can play, both with regard to timing and form. The issue is an Arab issue and the cause if a Palestinian cause. Jordan is one of the confrontation states and is standing on the lines of confrontation with Israel. Jordan wants peace to be established here--a just and honorable peace that will be accepted and preserved by future generations so that the area will enjoy stability and its people and generations will enjoy what we have been deprived of for many years.

Jordan can perform its part within the Arab community and with the Arab parties concerned in an atmosphere that could be created by the United Nations with the participation of both East and West and some European states which can influence the peacemaking process. Nothing specific is being put forward at present so that I can say what Jordan can do. My aim and my country's aim is to unite and organize the Arab ranks and to build Arab strength so that we can confront the challenges and dangers that threaten the Arabs and the Arab entity now and in the future.

[Question] How are Jordan's relations with the United States at present?

[Answer] I cannot say that our relationship with the United States is good. I can say it is normal. Official relations exist, naturally, but there is a great degree of lukewarmness in our relations. There is a wide gap of misunderstanding between Jordan and the United States in relation to the method used so far to deal with the Palestinian issue and the attitudes we and they subsequently adopted.

[Question] How can these relations be improved? What if an American envoy comes and asks you what you want to improve relations between Amman and Washington?

[Answer] We have never been averse to contacts and dialogues because these are the methods we always use in our dealings with all states of the world. Our attitudes are well-known, strong and always clear and we defend them continually--I mean our attitudes as Jordanians and Arabs.

If new opportunities are made available to us in the future, we will continue in the same vein and try to explain further our issue to the others in this world, including the United States, whose role and importance in this world cannot be denied by anyone. We have always believed that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a conflict between Arab rights and our adversaries' falsehood and, therefore, we must not withdraw from any arena in order to give our adversary and its falsehood the opportunity to triumph at our expense and the expense of our nation.

[Question] What are the pressures to which Jordan is being subjected to make it join the Camp David talks?

[Answer] The pressures have always been obvious. Perhaps what explains the lukewarmness existing between us and the United States at present is the normal feeling among the Americans that it is something natural and taken for granted that we accept unhesitatingly what took place at Camp David, although for many years and in relation to our stand and perception of the issue we have been extremely clear and frank as to the framework on which a just and honorable solution to the Middle East problem and a just and honorable peace must be based.

[Question] It appears that you will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union soon.

[Answer] There is an invitation from the Soviet Union and contacts on this subject have been going on for some months. It is most likely, I believe, that the visit will take place soon.

[Question] What will this visit signify both politically and militarily?

[Answer] The visit will be in response to an invitation, naturally. It is important that we maintain contact with all the states of the world. Politically, I believe that the visit will come at a time when the world is somewhat perturbed by international tension. As far as we in this area are concerned, we are part of the world which is probably more affected than others by instability. Meanwhile, if we make this visit, we will have the opportunity to contact the Soviet leadership at the highest level to discuss the issues related to this area and the future of the world.

Militarily, there could be some aspects to be discussed with our Soviet friends because our policy for some time now has been to diversify the sources of arms for our armed forces within our limited capabilities and not to purchase or obtain arms from one source only, because experience has shown us that diversification is better. There are some types of Soviet weapons in which we are interested and we hope that the visit will give us an opportunity to dicuss our acquistion of these weapons.

[Question] Should the subject of Afghanistan come up in the discussions with the Soviet leaders, what would you tell them?

[Answer] Our attitude regarding the subject of Afghanistan is clear. It hurts us to see any operation that could lead to the detraction from the sovereignty of any state, be it Muslim, Arab or nonaligned. It is regrettable that the situation has developed to what is is now. Meanwhile, regarding the question of our attitude toward some world states which have suddenly appeared to enthusiastically defend the rights of the Muslims in Afghanistan, interest in Islamic issues must include Jerusalem and Palestine, probably first of all, as well as Kabul and Afghanistan.

[Question] How does Jordan view the European initiative regarding the Middle East conflict? Is it not to a certain extent an extension of Camp David in one form or another?

[Answer] I do not believe that the European initiative is an extension of Camp David. As I have said earlier, Camp David constitutes a departure from the United Nations and its resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. It is an attempt by the United States, Egypt and Israel to deal with the issue of Palestine and the Palestinians outside this framework and without the other parties concerned with the issue.

In my view, the European initiative takes into consideration the area and the dangers facing it and the consequent dangers to Europe and the whole world and tries to put things in their proper perspective and to return the issue to the quarter which can deal with it namely, the United Nations with the participation of the United States, the Soviet Union the European Community and the international community and in a manner consistent with the aims charted by the Baghdad Arab summit conference and adopted by the nonaligned group and the overwhelming majority of the world states except, perhaps, a small number of states, including the United States.

[Question] How are Jordan's relations with Syria at present? It is being said that Syria believes that Jordan has been the springboard for some of the hostile actions to which Syria was subjected recently?

[Answer] This is what we have actually sensed from our brothers at the highest level in the Syrian Arab Republic. I have often and repeatedly emphasized to them that that was not true. We in Jordan have never accepted interference in the internal affairs of any Arab state, nor have we ever accepted interference in our internal affairs by any Arab party.

On the other hand, since the situation in the area has developed and crystallized in a manner that made Egypt get out of the picture and put Lebanon, Syria and Jordan face to face with Israel, what interest does Jordan have in allowing or being lenient toward a side which tries to cause difficulties for our brothers in a country which is on the frontline and facing danger?

In fact, we regret that this atmosphere of doubt still exists. It raises many questions: Is it possible that after so many years we do not know what is happening in our country? If so, then I regard this as a calamity and I do not accept it at all because part of may responsibilities is to be aware of what is happening in this country, especially because this country has struggled for generations and has a cause to defend. It is more correct, perhaps, that a certain side in the Arab world succeeds every now and then in sowing doubt among the brothers and in distorting the facts with a view to weakening the Arabs and diminishing their strength and capabilities to confront the challenges and dangers. In such an event, we must beware of such a danger.

[Question] Since the emergence of the question of the American hostages in Tehran, the United States has been asking for military facilities in the Arab world. Has the United States asked Jordan for facilities?

[Answer] The United States has not asked Jordan for any kind of facilities. Should it ask, the answer would be no.

[Question] You are holding many meetings with the Palestinians. What are you planning together?

[Answer] Our relationship with our Palestinian brothers is good and continuing. We are one family, facing the same dangers and challenges. Our relationship is based on eagerness to perform our duty toward our kinsmen and brothers in their steadfastness in the most difficult circumstances.

Our relationship with the PLO is aimed at strengthening and uniting the PLO in order to represent all the Palestinian people and reflect their views, stands, aspirations and hopes.

NABULUS MAYOR UNDERGOES EMERGENCY OPERATION IN AMMAN

NC051355 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Amman, June 5, (AFP)--Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulus, whose legs were amputated after his car was bombed on Monday, was taken directly to an operating room and underwent an emergency operation on his arrival at Al-Husayn Hospital near here today. Head of the military hospital Doctor Dawud Hanaya and two doctors from Nabulus who accompanied Mr ash-Shak'ah took part in the operation.

Mr ash-Shak'ah's wife 'Inayyah, who accompanied her husband to Jordan, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the danger of gangrene was due to the fact that the explosive used in the attack "contained a venomous virus." She said Mr ash-Shak'ah had been moved at his own request following a sudden rise in his temperature yesterday afternoon.

The military governor of the West Bank told Israeli Prime Minister Mehahem Begin yesterday afternoon that Mr ash-Shak'ah's family wanted him moved after doctors in Nabulus said the necessary medical attention could not be provided on the spot, she said. Mr Begin had refused permission for the transfer, she added.

It was not until dawn today that the prime minister, who had meanwhile received a message from the doctor in charge at Nabulus hospital, that he had finally given his assent, she said. The message placed full responsibility for Mr ash-Shak'ah's health on Mr Begin, Mrs ash-Shak'ah said.

Mr ash-Shak'ah arrived at Al-Husayn Bridge in Jordan today in a Nabulus hospital ambulance covered in slogans proclaiming "yes to the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)", "freedom for Palestine," "no to the European initiative" and "yes to a Palestinian state."

He held two fingers up in a V-sign and repeated "all of the Palestinian people are Bassam ash-Shak'ah" as he was carried on a stretcher to a waiting Jordanian Army helicopter which took him to the hospital.

Premier Visits Mayor in Hospital

JN051653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah was admitted to Al-Husayn Medical Center this morning for the necessary medical treatment and care when his health deteriorated.

Ash-Shak'ah arrived in Amman via King Husayn Bridge where a helicopter and a team of specialists were waiting for him. He was also received by the Al-Balqa' police commander and several officials.

His Majesty King Husayn telephoned Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and a number of the Royal Medical Services officials today to enquire about the health of Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah. His majesty instructed the officials to give Ash-Shak'ah all possible care.

In another development, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi visited Ash-Shak'ah in the Al-Husayn Medical Center today. The prime minister conveyed to Mrs ash-Shak'ah His Majesty King Husayn's greetings, best wishes and his personal concern about the mayor and his family as well as about his brother strugglers in the occupied Arab territories.

The prime minister said: We are proud of Ash-Shak'ah, his companions and our steadfast brothers in the occupied land. His excellency praised Mrs ash-Shak'ah's courage, asserting the Jordanian people's determination to support their brothers in the occupied land until victory, success and freedom.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 4 JUNE

JN041517 Amman JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 4 June--Marcel Dinu, political department director at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman today on a 5-day official visit to Jordan. Dinu will hold talks with senior officials at the Ministry of Education on bolstering bilateral cultural cooperation. He will also sign a cultural agreement between Jordan and Romania.

The Romanian official was received at Amman airport by representatives of the ministeries of education and of foreign affairs and by the Romanian ambassador in Amman.

It will be recalled that Jordan and Romania signed an agreement in 1975 on regulating their cooperative relations in all fields.

UK DELEGATION ISSUES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN291719 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The British parliamentary delegation left Amman today following a 1-week visit to Jordan. The members of the delegation met with His Majesty King Husayn, who briefed them on the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue and clarified Jordan's stand on comprehensive and just peace in the area.

The members of the delegation expressed their gratitude to His Majesty King Husayn for acquainting them with the facts of the situation in the area and international issues, expressing admiration for his majesty's wisdom and soundness of opinion.

The members of the delegation also met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni and the members of the Senate.

In the presence of all the members of the delegation, the head of the delegation made the following statement to the JNA correspondent:

As a parliamentary group, we are returning to Britain more determined to urge the British Government to give priority to Middle East problems. We believe that Britain enjoys a special relationship with Jordan. Hence, we would like to make the following statement:

1. The Middle East crisis constitutes a grave threat to world peace and is more serious than the issue of Afghanistan. It is our duty to emphasize this to our government and people.

2. A West European initiative is necessary and urgent. In our opinion, the United States is not currently satisfactorily and positively viewed in the Middle East as a real peacemaker.

3. If the United States does not back and support the European initiative, we as Europeans should not be deterred from our duty. The United States should not be allowed to be the sole adopter of a Western peace initiative.

4. Peace is more important than any stagnation caused by the U.S. presidential elections.

5. Since 1948, many peoples have achieved nationhood. The Palestinian people are entitled to expect the international community to provide conditions amenable to the establishment of their state. We vow to seek the attainment of this objective as well as to seek peace for mankind.

We are returning to the homeland extremely affected by Jordan's ability to progress further despite the absence of oil, and by Jordan's exploitation of its talents and resources and its perserverance and determination to succeed, although it was forced to live in a state of war and political tension for more than 30 years.

The statement was signed by the head and members of the delegation: (Hudson Davis), (Robert Adley), (Andrew Fold), (Antony Nelson) and (Mark Linoxbody).

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM--The Cabinet has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the level of nonresident ambassadors. [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Jun 80 p 1 JN]

AFP REPORTS AL-HUSS MAY RESIGN 7 JUNE

NC051950 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 5 (AFP)--Lebanese Premier Salim al-Huss, who has held office since December 1976, will tender his resignation at the next cabinet meeting Saturday, according to well-informed sources here.

Mr al-Huss formed his government when the Arab peace-keeping force was being deployed in Lebanon. The deployment officially ended the civil war.

The premier has twice before submitted his resignation--in April 1978, and May of last year--to President Ilyas Sarkis. Each time he has pledged his inability to re-establish the state's authority over its rebellious citizens or to launch a political dialogue that might restore national unity.

President Sarkis, however, has always prevailed upon Mr al-Huss to remain as premier, arguing that it was impossible to find a replacement. This time, according to the sources, Mr al-Huss will insist that President Sarkis accept his resignation.

Since Monday, President Sarkis has been holding conversations with representatives of all Lebanese political forces, both within and outside parliament, on the formation of a government of national unity. The formation of such a government is one of the conditions posed by the Syrians for the handing back of various sectors of the country to Lebanese control. Syria furnishes the bulk of the Arab peace-keeping force.

GDR EMBASSY POUCH CONTAINING EXPLOSIVES SEIZED IN BEIRUT

NC060749 Nicosia AL-'ASR in Arabic 6 Jun 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Beirut--Security sources in the Lebanese capital have stated that security authorities at Beirut International Airport have confiscated a diplomatic pouch containing explosives plus a pistol and ammunition. The sources said that the pouch belong to the GDR Embassy in Lebanon and that it was sent from East Berlin. The discovery of these explosives in the diplomatic pouch led to signs of a crisis in relations between Lebanon and the GDR. Security officials at the airport shrouded the case with complete secrecy and only told the Foreign Ministry about it. The ministry agreed that the competent security organs should conduct an investigation despite the diplomatic immunity enjoyed by the GDR Embassy.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry summoned the GDR ambassador for a clarification on what quarter the explosives were being sent to and the reasons why they were being sent in the pouch. The investigation of this case was closed after the intervention of some influential political quarters and parties. The explosives were confiscated and the pistol was handed over to the embassy.

REUTER CHIEF IN BEIRUT WOUNDED BY GUNMAN 6 JUNE

NC060823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] At dawn today an unknown gunman in a passing car fired at Bernard de Busmann, the head of the REUTER office in Beirut. De Busmann, who is 37 years old, was hit in the back and was taken to the American University Hospital, where it was reported that his condition was satisfactory.

DISSIDENT AL-KHATIB REPORTEDLY EN ROUTE TO TEHRAN

NC050731 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Some quarters concerned have stated that dissident Lieutenant Ahmad al-Khatib has succeeded in leaving [Lebanon] for Tehran via Damascus under the name of Muhammad Mabruk and is following the land route usually used by Palestinian organizations.

EGYPTIAN GROUPING LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE NAMES MEMBERS

NC051527 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 4 Jun 80 p 14

[Text] On the occasion of the conclusion of its activities, the first general congress of the Egyptian Nationalist Grouping in Lebanon issued a political statement in which it explained that "the conference was convened in the wake of a number of Arab political developments and the exposure of the Egyptian regime's destructive role." The statement carried the names of the leadership committee which was elected during the congress. They are Samir Karam, Ijlal 'Abduh, Ahmad Salim, Darwish ash-Sharnubi, Fahmi Husaun, Muhammad al-Masri, Muna as-Sabban, Sami Subhi and Tahir ash-Shaykh.

HADDAD RADIO: IRAN SENDING SQUADS TO ATTACK IRAQIS ABROAD

NC060837 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Sources close to the Shi'ite community in the city of Ba'labakk, Al-Biqa', have revealed that Iran has sent four strike squads into Lebanon to attack Iraqi establishments here and in Europe. Furthermore, it is believed that these squads include three Lebanese who participated in the attack against the Iraqi Embassy in Rome the day before yesterday. Meanwhile, reliable reports have affirmed that some 60 extremist pro-Iranian Lebanese, including veterans of the military operations that were carried out against the Kurds, are now undergoing intensive training, particularly in Iran's Esfahan desert.

HADDAD'S FORCES THREATEN TO DESTROY HASBAYYA

NC051104 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This morning, a military spokesman for the army of Free Lebanon stated in Judaydat Marj 'Uyun that at 0200 today, saboteurs blew up the house of Tanyus Jabbur from Ibl as-Saqi. Tanyus Jabbur is a citizen of Free Lebanon known for his hostility toward the saboteurs and their allies. Tanyus Jabbur and his family were slightly wounded, while their house sustained heavy damage.

Major Haddad told our correspondent this morning that the Free Lebanon Army would carry out harsh retaliatory measures against the township of Hasbayya if it did not pay a ranson of 30,000 Lebanese liras within 48 hours from this morning. Major Haddad holds the residents of Hasbayya fully responsible for such actions since their town has been turned into a springboard for saboteurs' operations against Free Lebanon and its citizens.

Haddad says that Hasbayya has flung open its doors to the communists and party members from Ibl as-Saqi and elsewhere. Therefore--and in addition to paying the compensation already noted--it has become imperative for Hasbayya to expel and prevent the presence and entry of the saboteurs and party members by the said deadline. Otherwise, our forces will find themselves compelled to destroy all of Hasbayya.

AL-ASAD DECREE APPOINTS NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

JN042011 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Syrian Presidential Decree No. 1205, issued 4 June 1980]

[Text] The president of the republic, in accordance with the provisions of the local administration law issued under Legislative Decree No. 15 dated 11 May 1971 and its amendments and Legislative Decree No. 167 and its amendments, decrees the following:

Article One: Yunis Muhammad is appointed governor of Damascus.
Article Two: Muhammad Qaddur is appointed governor of Latakia.
Article Three: 'Ali Jayyud is appointed governor of As-Suwayda.
Article Four: Fu'ad 'Absi is appointed governor of Homs.
Article Five: Janhu Dawud is appointed governor of Tartus.
Article Six: Hassan ash-Shaqqah is appointed governor of Al-Qunaytirah.
Article Seven: Muhammad Salman is appointed governor of Ar-Raqqah.
Article Eight: This decree will be published and communicated to all those concerned.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ADDRESSES DOCTORS FEDERATION

JN041458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] At 1130 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the members of the Syrian Doctors Federation under Federation President Dr Mustafa Salakhu.

President al-Asad said during the meeting that we have been concerned about forming a unionist organization for every profession, so that each citizen can play his role in the life of the nation. The president pointed out that there are some people who have misunderstood matters and have abused the freedom enjoyed by the citizens, adding that these people must be stopped.

President al-Asad affirmed that the revolution's course has been clear from the outset, adding that we are a state with a socialist trend, which is an indisputable fact.

The president stated that our socialist course is a firm one and stressed that we will not allow the agent reaction any opportunity to achieve its motives through its sabotage efforts, which have the purpose of posing obstacles to the revolution's course.

The president stressed that freedom in Syria is to be enjoyed only by the sons of Syria and not by the enemies of the people. He stated that we will continue to pursue the enemies of the people until the nation is rid of their evils, adding that there will be no compromise in this. Indeed, he stated, we have dealt heavy blows to the reactionary organizations.

The president of the Doctors Federation affirmed, on behalf of the federation council, that the federation has adopted a clear socialist identity.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on Foreign Minister Mohammed Seddik ben Yahia's official visit to Madrid, see the Spain section of the 5 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

JALLUD COMMENTS ON 'LIQUIDATING' LIBYAN EXPATRIATES

AU041959 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 4 (ANSA)--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the number two man in Libyan Jamahiriyah's Revolutionary Command Council, put the killing of Libyan nationals abroad in the context of a battle between good and evil and appealed to Italy, where four such slayings have taken place, for comprehension of the requirements of the Libyan revolutionary struggle in an interview published in today's edition of the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO.

Referring to the link between the killing of Libyan expatriates in Europe and the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's statement on "liquidating" the enemies of the Tripoli regime, Jallud said that "Al-Qadhdhafi has never said to kill that one or that one. He has only indicated the danger posed by these people. "The Revolutionary Council makes note of the cases and then the revolutionaries, as individuals, act," he explained. Jallud went on to disclose that no orders are given. "These are all personal initiatives. Not even I am able to know in advance the decisions of the Revolutionary Council. The people decide. The people act."

Broadening the topic the Libyan official declared that his country's revolution is "profound" and compared the developments in the North African state to the "French revolution." "Europe must not judge all this as terrorism. It would be a naive interpretation".

Jallud connected the displeasure of the Revolutionary Command Council with the fact that "many of the people who fled abroad took with them the wealth of the Libyan people. They illegally exported currency. They are thieves like your (Sindona)," he said, comparing these Libyan expatriates to Italian financier (Michele Sindona), found guilty by a United States Federal Court on most of the 99 counts connected to the bankruptcy of New York's Franklin National Bank. The Libyan revolutionary council official then declared that, "We hope that the Italian people become aware of the requirements of our struggle, of the pathway of the revolution. This is a fight between Libyans, between good and evil".

He went on to note that, "The presence in Italy of enemies of the revolution, of people who hate what we are doing, harms relations between our countries. We have conducted many efforts to overcome the past and we will not (?bring) about new tensions. We must work together to maintain our good relations", Jallud urged and added, "Italy has an enormous stake in this area".

In reply to a question of possible retaliatory measures against Italy if Libyan nationals are not expelled from the country on the request of the Tripoli authorities, Jallud said, "I cannot exclude this. The Revolutionary Council will decide. They are the ones who have thus far indicated the road to follow, autonomously".

In his statement to members of the military in Banghazi, Al-Qadhdhafi fixed the deadline for the reentry of Libyan expatriates as June 10.

Another Italian daily, Turin's LA STAMPA, took up today the issue of the threat to Libyans living abroad and cited measures taken by the Italian police for the surveillance of suspected Libyan gunmen carrying out the desire of the Revolutionary Command Council. According to the STAMPA account, the likely targets in Italy are some 800 Libyan expatriates out of a total of 2,000 Libyan nationals in the country.

MAURITANIA

OPPOSITION GROUP IN PARIS EXPLAINS GOALS

AB042240 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 4 Jun (AFP)--Opposition to the Mauritanian regime is being organized while fighting is going on in the region between the POLISARIO Front and the Moroccan forces, barely a month before the annual OAU summit in Freetown which will examine the Western Sahara issue. The Alliance for a Democratic Mauritania (AMD) was inaugurated in Paris at the end of May and comprises Mauritanian civilian and military officials, including the former vice president of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi. The AMD, which wants to terminate the illegal government of the coupmakers of 10 July 1978 who overthrew former President Mokhtar Ould Daddah, claims to have wide support even in Mauritania itself.

Its leaders explained to AFP that they want to return power to the civilians and revive the country's economy, which, according to them, is drifting. They accuse the present Mauritanian leaders, with President Khouna Ould Haydala at their head, of violating the promise of total neutrality made by Mauritania after the signing of the Algiers accords in August 1979 between Nouakchott and the POLISARIO--a move that favored Algeria and the front and not Morocco. However, they deny that they are supported by any country within the region or outside Africa, such as France, for example.

They also affirm that they have not had contacts with former President Ould Daddah, who is in exile in France, but they indicate that the latter has the continued respect of a large majority of the Mauritanian population.

Among these leaders, Lt Col Ould Sidi, a signatory of the Algiers accords, left the government in January because, according to him, he was put aside since he was in favor of returning power to the civilians and was opposed to the repression that has been going on in Mauritania for several months. He explained that he fled about 10 days ago as his passport had been confiscated 2 months ago. I left Nouakchott by road; then I crossed the river by canoe to Senegal, and from there I came to France. The regime is pro-Algerian and pro-POLISARIO. We have no claims on the Sahara, which is an affair between Morocco and the POLISARIO Front.

Lt Col Ould Sidi, like another leading member, Colonel Abdelkadder, former commander of the Mauritanian Air Force, thinks that for the first time a Mauritanian Government has adopted repression, and he also accuses it of poor management. They also think that the departure of some 200 French soldiers, who were in Nouadhibou on the border with Western Sahara, has left northern Mauritania dangerously unguarded and open to attacks or a spillover of the fighting between the POLISARIO and the Moroccans.

Colonel Abdelkadder, who is living in Rabat, announced in Rabat the day after the Algiers accords were signed, that a clandestine committee of free Mauritanian officers had been created to fight against the surrending action of the Nouakchott government.

He explained that at the time he had wanted a global solution to the Sahara problem, but that today he and the other leaders of the AMD have decided upon a stricter attitude of neutrality toward the parties to the conflict.

According to the leaders the alliance was created by about 10 personalities in exile abroad and in Mauritania, whose names they do not disclose for security reasons. Some of these personalities are Mr Ould Amin, the ambassador to Kuwait who has just resigned and has also arrived in Paris, and Mr Issa Fadiga, who presents himself as secretary general of the Federal Front of Southern Mauritania, where the black Mauritanian population lives.

We must make ourselves credible and regain our stability to be able to play a positive role in the subregion, say these opponents, who in the meantime advocate nonviolence and have launched an appeal to civilian and military Mauritanians to mobilize themselves. If necessary, we will seek other means as a last resort, they add.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON SAHARA, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD051239 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 31 May 80 p 8

[Interview granted by Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta to Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent Muhammad Yunis--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] It was reported recently that you are the reason behind the Syrian-Moroccan crisis. Damascus sent you three invitations to visit Syria but you did not respond. Why?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of the existence of a Moroccan-Syrian problem because I have no information yet regarding the causes of any such problem. My personal relations with my Syrian colleagues, particularly with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, are good and cordial and have always been so. We frankly and amicably discuss issues, whether Syrian, Moroccan or Arab. This has always been the case in all our meetings with the Syrian brothers whether at the Arab conferences in Baghdad and Tunis or at the Islamic conferences.

As for sisterly Syria's attitude toward the Sahara problem, particularly after the recent Tripoli [steadfastness] conference, there seems to be a change in the Syrian stand, particularly in relation to President Hafiz al-Asad's declared stand at the 1974 Rabat summit.

[Question] Do you believe that matters between Morocco and Algeria could develop into a direct confrontation?

[Answer] Everything is possible and all possibilities are likely. We in Morocco have taken all precautions and measures. We hope that we will not come to such a situation but if war is imposed on us we are quite prepared to fight.

[Question] On his last visit to Morocco the late President Houari Boumedienne said that Algeria does not covet anything in the Sahara, either on the land or beneath it. What in your opinion are the reasons for Algeria's adoption of this policy?

[Answer] This is an important question and I thank you for it. Personally I believe that when the Algerian command appraised the situation in 1974 it committed what subsequent events proved to be three mistakes. The three mistakes were:

1. Algeria regarded the internal situation in Morocco as unstable because all the parties and organizations were opposing the government and because the 1963 experiment was believed to be likely to prevent the government from laying claim to the Sahara. Because of the strength of the opposition Algeria believed that the internal situation would be unstable. What happened was exactly the opposite. As soon as the king declared his challenge to retrieve the Sahara there was a national rallying around him in support of this national demand and of the recovery of the area for the motherland.

2. The relations that existed between Algeria and Mauritania then and the bad relations between Morocco and Mauritania prompted the Algerian officials to come to the conclusion that there could never be agreement between Morocco and Mauritania to confront Spain and to liberate this land. But what happened was contrary to what the Algerians had hoped for.

3. In view of the relations that existed between Algeria and Morocco, as seen from the Algerian standpoints, and of Spain's need during Franco's last days for a way into the Third World and the Arab world, particularly the oil world, Spain thought that Algeria was the way into all these fields. As you know this game failed because it was impractical in the first place. In other words, Algeria found itself in a dilemma because its original thinking was to establish a mini-state [in the Sahara] and then control it because, in view of the nature of things in the Sahara, it would merely become an Algerian province.

[Question] King Hassan's recent press statements have caused wide repercussions, particularly with regard to the PLO and the Rabat summit resolutions. What is your comment?

[Answer] I believe that what his majesty said should be seen in its true perspective, which is as follows:

Morocco is totally committed to the Baghdad and Tunis summits in that the context of these resolutions means the total rejection of the Camp David accords. This is as far as the negative side is concerned. As for the positive side the resolutions emphasize Arab solidarity. Therefore, we are with every action within Arab solidarity aimed at the liberation of every inch of the occupied territories and are dutybound to take such action. We must also pursue any possible course of action to achieve this goal. If the Palestinian territories are to be liberated within this framework we are for it, and if they are to be liberated within another framework we are also for that. This was what his majesty explained at his recent press conference.

[Question] The king also said that the Soviet Union has entered the war against Morocco by arming those who are waging war against it. Will Rabat take any particular measures in this regard, particularly since there are so many agreements concluded between Morocco and the Soviet Union such as the fishing agreement and the phosphate agreement?

[Answer] It is unfortunate that the Soviet Union should adopt this stand against us and provide sophisticated weapons to those who are attacking us. With our humble resources we cannot go to war with it but we will try by various means to stop Soviet arms supplies. On the other hand, Morocco for its part will not take steps that would harm relations between us and Moscow. The agreements are continuing and we will not breach them.

ISRAEL SAID READY TO RESUME AUTONOMY TALKS IF U.S. DEFINES GOALS

TA051737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Will the autonomy talks resume soon? Israel is ready to resume the negotiations on the condition that the United States should state in advance the goals of the talks. This is the position consolidated in a short talk today between the prime minister and the chairman of the ministerial team to the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg. At the meeting, Burg reported to the prime minister about the U.S. proposal submitted by the U.S. ambassador to Israel. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the contacts for a possible resumption of the negotiations: [begin recording]

[Schiffer] The well-known plan to establish autonomy for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip has again been placed on the political agenda. Various branches of the U.S. administration have in the past few days exerted vast efforts to prove that something is going to happen on this issue. The reason for this is related to the expected meeting of the European leaders in Venice next week. The agenda of the nine EC leaders includes a proposal that the European countries should bring about the amendment of Security Council Resolution 242, that the Palestinians would be entitled to self-determination.

As can be recalled, the United States has announced that it will veto such a draft proposal. At the same time, it stressed that the only way to solve the Palestinian problem was included in the Camp David accords.

The U.S. ambassador in Israel proposed to Dr Burg to resume the talks at the level of the delegation heads in Washington without preconditions, as he put it. According to sources at the prime minister's office, Israel is always ready to resume the negotiations. However, before the talks resume one should define the issues to be discussed.

As is known, Egypt suspended the negotiations because of the Knesset's decision [as heard] on the status of Jerusalem. As of now, Jerusalem does not know whether the Egyptian position--that is, the negotiations will not resume until Israel changes its position on Jerusalem--has changed.

To sum up: The contacts for resuming the talks will continue in the next few days at an accelerated speed. The resumption of the talks does not seem imminent. Real results of the negotiations, even if they are resumed--nothing can be predicted about them at all. [end recording]

BURG CONSULTS U.S. AMBASSADOR, BEGIN ON RESUMING TALKS

TA051240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Once again there are signs that the autonomy negotiations may get underway again soon. Details from Mark Lavi: [begin recording]

[Lavi] There were two meetings today, one between U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and the head of Israel's autonomy negotiating team, Yosef Burg, and the other between Dr Burg and Prime Minister Begin. It's the view of Lewis that within a few days the wheels will be set in motion to get the talks started again. He was speaking after his talk with Dr Burg. During that meeting, he explained the American ideas for renewing the talks. Then Dr Burg went to the Defense Ministry headquarters in Tel Aviv for his meeting with Prime Minister Begin, who is in that office today in his position as acting defense minister. The two discussed the American proposals. What the Americans are proposing is that all sides agree to resume the autonomy negotiations without preconditions. It's understood that when the talks resume, the Americans will put forward some new ideas, but, as they made clear, these new ideas will not be forthcoming until the talks get underway again.

The Americans suggest that the best way to start them again is to have a three-way meeting of the heads of the delegations, Dr Burg, Sol Linowitz and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in Washington, within the next few days. The Americans are also reportedly satisfied with Prime Minister Begin's clarification about that private member's bill in the Knesset over Jerusalem. Begin said the government will not intervene in the legislative process.

CARTER PLEDGE TO SAFEGUARD UNITED, UNPARTITIONED JERUSALEM CITED

TA051947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has called on Israel and the Arabs to show restraint in their actions in Judaea and Samaria. Muskie said that terror was unacceptable under any conditions and from any side. U.S. President Jimmy Carter undertook to safeguard a united and unpartitioned Jerusalem. Carter voiced this commitment to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who is currently visiting Washington.

Our correspondent Shalom Qital reports that Kollek was dining with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Senator Edward Kennedy. President Carter entered the room, spoke with Kollek for a while, and on the same occasion declared his commitment.

BEGIN DENIES U.S. PRESS REPORTS ON CONTACTS WITH KING HUSAYN

TA051227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister's office has denied that while foreign minister, Moshe Dayan suggested territorial compromise in the West Bank to Jordan's King Husayn. The story was carried by an American newspaper. David Essing reports: [begin recording]

[Essing] During their meeting, one of the reporters referred to the various contacts made by previous Israeli governments with Jordan's King Husayn. The aim was to encourage him to negotiate the West Bank on the basis of the Alignment's position over territorial compromise. Prime Minister Begin replied to the journalists, saying that it was true that in the past Israeli leaders such as Yitzhaq Rabin, Abba Eban, Yig'al Allon and Ya'aqov Herzog had met with Husayn, but each time they raised the possibility of a territorial compromise, King Husayn always answered with a flat no. This was totally unacceptable. Husayn wanted everything back, a total Israeli withdrawal to the borders of 1967, including East Jerusalem.

Begin went on to say that when the Likud government took office former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan also met with Husayn, but his aim was simply to clarify prospects of Jordan joining the peace-making process. The prime minister's office says Begin did not tell the visiting reporters that Dayan had raised the idea of any territorial compromise. Begin had only referred to the Alignment's position when he spoke with the journalists. In any event, the prime minister said Husayn had again told Dayan that Israel must first agree to a total withdrawal before Jordan joins the negotiations. [end recording]

Peres Criticism of Begin

TA051756 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister's utterances about secret meetings with King Husayn in an interview with the U.S. newspaper Atlanta CONSTITUTION are serious and unprecedented, this was stated by MK Shim'on Peres in a speech he made a short while ago at the labor party center. The point is, the Labor Party chairman said, that the prospects for realizing the autonomy plan are less than the prospects for a territorial compromise. Rafi Reshef listened to Peres' remarks. [begin recording]

[Peres] I deem fit to firmly reject the prime minister's double attempt to create the impression that the negotiations with Jordan have already failed--whereas they have not yet begun--and to give preference to the prospects of the autonomy plan, whereas the situation is exactly the opposite: The prospects for realizing this plan, in my opinion, are less than the prospects for achieving a territorial compromise. This is so because, among the three possible partners--Jordan, the inhabitants of the territories and the PLO--all of us reject negotiations with the PLO. On the other hand, as far as the inhabitants of the territories and Jordan are concerned--we are ready to negotiate with them bearing in mind that Jordan and the inhabitants of the territories are opposed to negotiations based on autonomy.

[Reshef] At the beginning of his speech Peres referred to the prime minister's remarks about meetings held in the past between Israelis and King Husayn. Peres described the prime minister's utterances as serious and unprecedented.

[Peres] I regard them as a serious thing because, in the future as well, one should not rule out the possibility that we will have to secretly meet with Arab leaders, prime ministers and kings. Up to now, even when the press publicized reports considered secret, officials at all costs avoided publicly confirming these reports. [end recording]

Begin Reaction to Peres

TA060711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister said that his remarks on meetings with King Husayn were an open secret. Reacting to Shim'on Peres' criticism, Menahem Begin said this morning that the anger of the Labor Party's spokesmen is clear to him. Begin said he has again proven that King Husayn has rejected the well-known proposal of territorial compromise on all occasions. Such a compromise has no place on Earth but perhaps on Mars. The prime minister noted that now, after the appeasement between Husayn and 'Arafat, every man can understand that the territorial compromise would have directly led to an 'Arafat-led Palestinian state. It was only a week ago that 'Arafat's organization decided that its goal is to liberate Palastin and to liquidate the state of Israel.

EXPLOSIVES REPORTED SMUGGLED FROM EGYPT TO GAZA STRIP

TA051149 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Over 900 brick-shaped explosives and some 250 handgrenades were recently discovered in the Gaza Strip. The sabotage materials were smuggled from Egyptian territory for use by PLO cells in the Gaza Strip.

This is the biggest quantity of explosives discovered in the Gaza Strip in a long time, and this discovery has increased the concern among the defense authorities, in view of several sabotage attempts in the Gaza Strip in recent weeks after a very long period of calm.

Israeli defense elements say that this is not direct Egyptian aid to Palestinian terrorists in the Gaza Strip. It is believed that the PLO organizations have taken advantage of the new conditions created on the Israel-Egypt border following the Israeli withdrawal and the calm prevailing between the Israeli patrols and the Egyptians to smuggle explosives. This route had been closed to them, which created a shortage of sabotage materials among the PLO cells in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli defense elements termed this discovery of a large quantity of explosives "astounding."

GOVERNMENT PRESS RELEASE DENOUNCES EXECUTION OF IRANIAN JEW

TA060539 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Government press officice release]

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Jun--The press agencies today reported the execution of Albert Daniel Pur in Hamadan, Iran.

The Israeli Government expresses its deep shock at the execution of an innocent man who was falsely accused of having relations with Israel. Iran carries the heavy responsibility of legal murder.

As has been published recently, various international elements, including the prime minister, appealed to the most senior Iranian levels and were given clear-cut assurances that Daniel Pur would not be executed. Appeals were also made to the Iranian president and to the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Many other Jews are still imprisoned, most of them under charges without foundation and as a means of blackmail. Some of these Jews are expected to die for no reason at all. Indeed, it has been reported that one of them was executed in Tehran. However, he has not yet been identified.

Thus, the Israeli Government is appealing to world public opinion to protest and demonstrate its revulsion at these acts and to demand that Iran stop them.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR BEGINS WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

For reportage on Foreign Minister Shamir's visit to West European countries beginning 4 June, see the Benelux section of the 6 June and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENT FOLLOWING WEST BANK BOMBINGS

Gaza, Bethlehem Mayors Retract Resignations

TA051612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The mayors of Gaza and Bethlehem are ready to rescind their resignations if they are allowed to meet the representatives of other towns in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that such a move could fail because the military government does not permit the Bethlehem mayor and his Gaza colleague to leave for Ramallah for such a meeting.

The Gaza mayor arrived in Bethlehem this afternoon. In a meeting between the Bethlehem and Gaza municipal councils it was decided, as stated, to cancel the resignation. The Gaza mayor said that if he is not allowed to leave for Ramallah together with his colleague from Bethlehem, the attempt to put an end to the resignation affair will be cancelled. Therefore, they are now awaiting the military government's reply.

Nabulus Mayor Accuses Mossad

TA051255 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jun 80 p 1

[By Yehuda Litan]

[Excerpt] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah told journalists yesterday that he is accusing the Israeli Mossed of the attack that caused his and the Ramallah mayor's injuries. A senior security source scorned this accusation calling it "absolute nonsense." [paragraph continues]

Mr ash-Shak'ah said that when he was on the point of being deported he was summoned to 'Ezer Weizman's Tel Aviv office where the defense minister threatened him with physical liquidation. The Nabulus mayor said he is not angry since this is the tax he and every Palestinian must pay.

Thousands of bouquets have reached the hospital where Bassam ash-Shak'ah is being treated. Labels such as--long live the PLO, no Camp David, sacrifice is the fuel of liberty and continued policy intended to annihilate our people--were attached to the bouquets. Karim Khalaf's doctors are going to operate on his leg today, and it is feared they will have to amputate part of the right leg.

The investigators of the West Bank assassination attempts said yesterday that the investigation is stalled. In contrast, an authoritative security element said the day before yesterday that the identity of the perpetrators is apparently known and that a small group may be involved.

Nabulus, Ramallah Mayors Interviewed

LD051521 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jun 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT London report: "Mayors Withdraw Their Resignations; Revolution Spreads Throughout Occupied Palestine"]

[Excerpts] "No power in the world can crush our struggle to exact our rights and achieve a just peace in the area." With these strong words, Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah began his telephone conversation with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT.

Speaking from his bed at the new Ramallah hospital, he added: "They are cowards and this is the standard of their ethics. I have lost my foot, but never mind that. Our Palestinian people are stronger than any conspiracy. We will not budge a single inch. We want the right of self-determination for our people. If the West Bank mayors are liquidated, it does not mean that our people will submit."

Struggler Mr Khalaf asserted that he does not intend to resign from his post as mayor of Ramallah and that he will continue his struggle against Israeli occupation until the Palestinian people obtain their rights. He said: "Regardless of the identity of the aggressors, by their action they are implanting an everlasting hatred in the hearts of the sons and generations of Palestinian people for everything Israeli."

Struggler Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus, today spoke for the second time to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by telephone from his bed in the Rafidya hospital near Nabulus. He said: "The assassination attempts against my colleague Karim Khalaf and myself were links in the chain of crimes being committed by the Israeli occupation with the aim of implementing the autonomy conspiracy and the suspect Camp David plans. As in all their aggressive policies, terror must be one of their means and methods.

He added: "Their policy is to expel leaders, blow up houses, expel their owners, expropriate lands and build more settlements. All this is directed against peace and justice. The criminal government is leaving us no opportunity to live in peace. They imagined that they can overpower us but we will not stop struggling for our rights. They cannot understand that it is impossible to break a people's will."

Describing what happened before the assassination attempt, Ash-Shak'ah said: "On the night of the incident I was aware of strange movements in the garden of my home and heard the pigeons taking flight in alarm. When I went out to find out what was happening, the perpetrators had disappeared and I found nothing. There is no doubt that they were Israeli intelligence men."

Police Reopen East Jerusalem Shops

TA051728 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Political elements did not participate in determining the methods to be used against the striking businessmen in East Jerusalem. This was learned by our correspondent. All the shops in East Jerusalem and the old city were open today. This has been the third day that the Jerusalem police have been handling the issue of the commercial strike in the city. Several dozen merchants were summoned to the Jerusalem police this morning. They were then driven to their shops to reopen them, here is a report by our correspondent Sha'ul Stav.

Over 200 Arab merchants from East Jerusalem and the old city were brought to the Jerusalem police headquarters last night. They were given orders signed by the commander of the Central Command, Moshe Levi, that they were obliged to open their businesses. After spending the entire night at the police headquarters, the merchants were driven to their shops this morning so that they could open for business. This was the toughest action taken in the last few months against striking businessmen in East Jerusalem. We showed our muscles, the Jerusalem police commander said, to demonstrate that there is authority in the city. This action seriously embittered many of the city's merchants.

Afterwards, the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs also criticized the police action. We were informed by the prime minister's office that, in this case, the political level was not consulted on the decision to detain the merchants, and force them to open their businesses.

In that case, who decided to carry out things this way? Well, it was not the Jerusalem municipality. The municipality can only influence the decision in one way or another. Mayor Teddy Kollek and his aides can recommend the sort of action to be taken, but nothing beyond it.

The prime minister's office reported that all the actions within the framework of keeping public law and order are up to the local police. However, it seems that last night's decision was made at a higher police echelon. It seems that the nature of the action was dictated by the senior echelon of the Israeli police, perhaps even by the police commissioner. Incidentally, about 1 and a half months ago, reports were published about differences of opinion between the police commissioner, Inspector General Herzl Shafir, and the commander of the Central Command, Moshe Levi, about the right and authority to act in East Jerusalem. At that meeting between the two men, the police commissioner demanded the right to act on his own on the issue of keeping order in the capital. As can be recalled, orders for opening businesses, including shops in Jerusalem, are signed by the commander of the Central Command.

To sum up, the methods of action are usually determined by the military government and/or by the police command. The municipality only enjoys a counseling authority. The political level, at least in the last few days, did not participate in determining events.

Burg, Ehrlich Protest Reopenings

TA051217 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich and Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg expressed reservations about the military government's decision to force shopowners in Judaea and Samaria to open their businesses.

At a discussion held in Jerusalem yesterday by a group of ministers, Ehrlich and Burg questioned the wisdom of this decision. In their view, the military government had better let the shopowners take part in the strikes protesting the attacks on the three mayors. Ehrlich and Burg maintained that the owners would have opened their shops after a short while anyway, since it was in their own and in their customers' interest to do so.

Their reservation, however, was rejected on the grounds that allowing the closing of shops would make East Jerusalem and the West Bank cities appear like besieged cities and would undermine the Israeli effort to display complete control of the situation in Judaea and Samaria. Ehrlich reacted by saying that this effort was already undermined whenever the military government decided to impose a curfew on towns and neighborhoods in Judaea and Samaria. The opinion prevailing in government circles in Jerusalem is that the measures adopted by the military government have in fact served to restore peace and quiet in the West Bank cities. So far, the government has no verified information regarding the identity of the perpetrators of the attacks on the mayors. Security authority heads assured the ministers yesterday that everything was being done to find those responsible but that no tangible results have as yet been achieved. The ministers were also told that the evaluations published by the news media so far regarding the identity of the attackers were mere speculations.

Arab Councils Rally, Issue Resolutions

TA051414 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1220 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Nazareth, 5 Jun--The heads of the Israeli Arab local councils convened in Nazareth on Thursday for a solidarity rally with the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah who were injured this week in attempts made against their lives. The participants in the rally called on their colleagues in the West Bank and Gaza not to resign and to continue to hold their posts. The ITIM correspondent reports that this resolution was one of a series of resolutions endorsed at the rally. The same resolutions were adopted 1 day earlier by the committee of Arab local councils which conferred in the village of Rama in the Galilee. It was explained to the people attending the rally that the demand not to resign was based on the assumption that resigning would not help anybody and only what was called the "Israel oppressive rule" would benefit from it. It was also decided that at the end of the rally representatives from the committee [of Arab councils] would go to visit those injured in the assassination attempt and would be accompanied by a delegation expressing solidarity with the West Bank. The rally called the assassination attempt a "shocking crime against West Bank mayors." In another resolution, the participants strongly condemned the deportation of the mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the qadi of Hebron and demanded that they be returned to Israel. In its resolutions the rally also noted that the government must deal with the Israeli extremist elements who were behind what occurred in the West Bank and if it can not so do, it must resign.

BEGIN REJECTS PROPOSAL TO APPOINT SHARON DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

TA051957 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has rejected Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz' proposal to appoint Minister Ari'el Sharon as the prime minister's deputy in the Defense Ministry. This was learned by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. Our correspondent adds that in a talk between Begin and Hurvitz the prime minister claimed he did not believe Sharon would agree to such an appointment. Hurvitz replied that Sharon had agreed to his proposal and that in this way Begin would be able to give the agriculture portfolio to a Liberal Party minister. The prime minister rejected the idea, claiming that he had to compensate the Liberal Party and that the Liberal ministers demand the Foreign Ministry portfolio. Regarding the changes in the government, Begin will renew contacts for appointing a defense minister next week. Our correspondent has learned from the prime minister's office that Sharon's agreement to serve as a deputy minister would mean that he stops being a member of the Cabinet. Such a move would in fact expose him to dismissal if the prime minister expressed his desire not to use Sharon's services any longer.

ETHIOPIA

JOINT MINISTERIAL COUNCIL TO BE FORMED WITH DJIBOUTI

LD051550 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 5 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] Moumin Bahdon Farah, foreign minister of the Republic of Djibouti, has disclosed that it has been decided to establish a joint ministerial consultative council to strengthen relations between socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti in various fields. This is what His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah said in the VIP lounge at Bole International Airport this morning at the end of his 5-day working visit to socialist Ethiopia. He said he was convinced that the establishment of this council will strengthen the efforts of socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti to develop relations in various fields. He added that during his visit other agreements had also been concluded on joint action to promote the living standards of the two peoples and to generally strengthen relations between the two countries. He noted that the strengthening of bilateral relations would provide East Africa and Africa in general with an example.

His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah said that his talks with senior officials of socialist Ethiopia during his visit had been very useful in strengthening relations between the two sisterly countries. In conclusion he expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded the delegation of the Republic of Djibouti. He added that steps had been taken to implement earlier bilateral agreements. His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah said that the talks held by the senior officials of the two countries had centered on strengthening relations in the fields of trade, tourism and communications.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI WILL NOT ATTEND MEETING IN TANZANIA

LD051432 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1412 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] And here is a news flash. It has been announced from State House, Nairobi, that President Daniel Arap Moi will not be attending the Arusha meeting in Tanzania tomorrow, 6 June, as previously announced because of the situation currently developing in Uganda.

President Moi has already informed President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Numayri of Sudan about his decision. In a telegram message to President Nyerere, President Moi said that because of the current situation in Uganda he felt that a meeting at this juncture will not be opportune.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU SAYS MENGISTU RESPONSIBLE FOR HORN PROBLEMS

LD042136 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80 EA

[Station commentary: "The Addis Ababa Regime Continues To Mount Unfounded Propaganda Against the Somali Democratic Republic in a Bid To Deceive the World About Its Own Internal Problems"]

[Excerpt] In a desperate attempt to obfuscate the problems facing him, Mengistu is trying to stir up enmity between the Somali Democratic Republic's neighbors in the Horn and in East Africa against the Somali Democratic Republic.

It is high time that Mengistu admitted to the world that he is responsible for the problems in the Horn. Instead, however, Mengistu has on several occasions sent delegations to neighboring countries with the task of deceiving them and giving them a distorted picture of the situation in the region. He has also tried to deceive delegations visiting his own country about Somalia's foreign policy toward their countries and toward liberation movements. Ethiopia's sole desire in so behaving is to distort the facts of the problem which it has created.

It must be stressed that Ethiopia is and always has been a threat to the policy of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness in the Horn and East Africa. Being itself a colonizer, it took a firm stand against and [word indistinct] the freedom of its neighbors in international forums. A good example can be cited in relation to the independence of Sudan, Somalia and Djibouti: Ethiopia openly opposed their independence at the United Nations, arguing in favor of making these countries part of Ethiopia by claiming that they were incapable of governing themselves. Then, after these countries succeeded in achieving their independence, Ethiopia started trying to create havoc by supporting some subversive groups in them. Ethiopia was a major inciter of the problems in southern Sudan. It was responsible for arming and supporting some subversive groups against the government of the newly independent state of Djibouti.

Abyssinia also tried to cripple the independence of these countries by using military force. In 1964 it openly invaded Somalia. Its army and air force also made aggressive raids on Sudan and today they continue raiding the Somali Democratic Republic.

The Mengistu regime is responsible for amassing large quantities of arms and bringing tens of thousands of foreign troops into Ethiopia itself. What needs to be asked is: Who is posing a threat to stability, peace and good neighborliness in the Horn of Africa? How can the Addis Ababa regime, being the cause of all these problems, at the same time claim to be speaking in the interest and future of the region?

Finally, the Mengistu regime has made false accusations against the Somali Democratic Republic and to countries friendly and close to it. For example, on 1 June the Ethiopian foreign minister falsely alleged that Somali troops were inside Ethiopia and fighting. Somalia has, of course, pointed out on several occasions the reason for these false accusations--this being, once again, to hide from the world the facts of the situation so as to continue to be able to oppress the struggling people in its colony.

TANZANIA

NYERERE ARRIVES IN ARUSHA FOR TALKS ON UGANDA

LD051832 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The leaders of Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda meet in Arusha tomorrow to discuss relations and the internal political situation in Uganda. President Nyerere, who will host the meeting at the request of President Ja'far Numayri, has already arrived in Arusha.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Dar es Salaam this morning that President Moi of Kenya, the president of Sudan and chairman of the Ugandan Military Commission, Ndugu Paulo Muwagna, are due to arrive in Arusha tomorrow. The Kenyan delegation will include Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Robert Ouko, while President Numayri will be accompanied by his foreign minister, Mr Muhammad Mirghani.

Meanwhile reports from Nairobi say President Moi will not attend tomorrow's meeting. A State House spokesman in Kenya said that the Kenyan leader took this decision in response to the current political situation in Uganda.

UGANDA

CULTURE MINISTER TIBERONDWA OUTLINES UPC POSITIONS

LD041929 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The minister of culture and community development, Mr Abonia Tiberondwa, has advised the people who support Uganda Peoples Congress [UPC] without Obote to prepare themselves to compete with him for the party leadership at the next party conference, because UPC believe in democracy. Mr Tiberondwa, who was addressing the leaders of UPC in Iganga, Jinja and Kamuli at (Kasumbi) community center near Jinja, also stressed that the UPC does not support intimidation and threats between members of different political parties. He said UPC and Democratic Party members should be able to group and preach together without harassing one another and that the UPC leadership should not support its members who may try to terrorize members of other political parties. Similarly, he advised members of other political parties not to intimidate UPC members because tolerance and reconciliation must be mutual. The minister further said that since political parties have now been allowed to operate openly, chiefs and other administrators should not favor one political party against another, because favoritism and injustice by chiefs can breed bitterness, restlessness and insecurity throughout the whole country. Answering a question as to why Dr Obote reentered Uganda through Bushenyi District, Dr Tiberondwa told his audience that the people of Bushenyi invited Dr Obote [words indistinct] that every Ugandan has a right to enter, leave or work in any part of Uganda because the whole of Uganda is a home of every Ugandan.

Speaking on behalf of the National Organizing Committee of the UPC, Dr Tiberondwa directed the revival and formation of UPC branches at parish and ward levels as a first step in the reactivation of the UPC.

SEVERAL GROUPS MERGE IN NEW POLITICAL PARTY

LD060752 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A new political party called the Uganda Patriotic Movement, UPM, has been formed following successful negotiations between several political forces which have agreed to unite into a single one. Uganda Patriotic Movement comprises the front for National Salvation, Fronasa, the Uganda Labor Party, ULP, and the Uganda Nationalist Movement, UNM. According to a press handout released last evening 30 members [words indistinct] have joined into Uganda Patriotic Movement Party. The new party emphasizes the need for unification and reconciliation of the people of Uganda who have been divided on the basis of tribe and religion and suffered without distinction the brutal rule of fascist dictator Amin. UPM also emphasizes the need to provide (?clean) leadership to the nation. It is also committed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country on the basis of viable mixed economy.

The press release says UPM is committed to the building of a proper defense and security system that will insure security, peace and tranquillity to every Ugandan.

The new party, which will shortly be officially launched, has set up an interim executive committee consisting of the following: chairman, Yoweri Museveni, and, vice chairman is Mr (Wayi Okira). Other members are Mr (Ayih Maengo) and Mr (B. Wabute), and the secretary general is (Abidambi Sali).

GUINEA

GUINEAN MEMBERSHIP IN GAMBIA RIVER ORGANIZATION EXAMINED

AB051035 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Senegalese, Gambian and Guinean delegations today met at the People's Palace in Conakry to examine problems pertaining to Guinea's proposed membership of the Gambia River Development Organization. The meeting, which was presided over by Comrade Alafe Kourouma, member of the Central Committee and minister of agriculture, water, forest and state farms, was also attended by brother Adrien Senghor, Sengalese minister of state for equipment, and the Gambian agriculture and natural resources minister, Janneh Daffeh. The Sengalese and Gambian delegations were received in audience at 1500 today by the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT SIGNS TWO OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS

AB052150 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] In Yamoussoukro this morning the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny signed two contracts for oil exploration in the Ivory Coast. Here is a report from our correspondent:

The head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny signed two new agreements in Yamoussoukro today in the presence of the minister of mines, Mr Paul Gui Dibo, and the managing director of Petroci [Ivorian Petroleum Company], Mr Adama Sundara.

The first agreement which was signed with the BP-AGIP-Petroci-Petco consortium is for a new area of oil exploration in our country. The second, which was signed with the Total exploration and Petroci consortium, is for exploration in the eastern part of the continental shelf.

LIBERIA

FRANK TOLBERT'S ASSETS GOING TO NATIONAL BANK

AB060725 Paris AFP in English 0420 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Jun (AFP)--The money banked by a brother of assassinated Liberian President William Tolbert is to be paid into the National Bank, the government news agency, LINA, reported here Thursday.

It cited head of state Sgt Samuel K. Doe as saying that President Tolbert's brother Frank wrote the day of the April 12 coup to Sgt Doe's People's Redemption Council to say he wished to hand the some 650,000 dollars in his account to the council.

Frank Tolbert was acting speaker of the Senate. With other top officials of the ousted regime, he was executed on April 22 after summary trial on charges of corruption and human rights violations.

PLANNING MINISTER AFFIRMS FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

AB060715 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh has said that the Government of Liberia is committed to the free enterprise system of economic pursuit.

In this context, he said, the People's Redemption Council government will guard and protect the right to private property in Liberia. The planning minister, Dr Tipoteh, was last night delivering a major policy speech on the Liberian economy. He said the government will continue to support an open investment policy in order to encourage local as well as foreign private investments in the country. He said the principal policy of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government is to promote development through integrated rural development with focus on agriculture. Dr Tipoteh said that the PRC government is committed to improving the well-being of Liberia and of the Liberian people as a whole.

On the question of unemployment, the planning minister said that in order to seek solution to the problem, the government will encourage adopting labor intensive investment and, in addition to this, the government will undertake training programs that are geared toward the creation of employment.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI CALLS FOR STRONGER NIGERIA-BULGARIA COMMISSION

AB051754 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari, has called for the strengthening of the Nigeria-Bulgaria Joint Commission. He stressed that Nigeria was interested particularly in the transfer of technology and the development of her agricultural projects.

President Shagari made these remarks while exchanging views with a Bulgarian delegation which delivered a special message from President Todor Zhivkov to him at the state house today. The delegation was led by the president of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association and member of the Politburo, Mr Ognyan Doynov.

In his reply Mr Doynov expressed his country's readiness to assist Nigeria in whatever possible way in the realization of her development program.

At present a Bulgarian team is holding talks in Lagos with Nigerian officials on economic and trade relations.

GOVERNMENT TO CONFISCATE SHIPS TAKING OIL TO SOUTH AFRICA

AB051714 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Nigeria has taken steps to enforce the oil embargo imposed by the OPEC countries against apartheid South Africa. A Nigerian diplomat, Mr Akporodo Clark, said that the government will henceforth confiscate any ship found in her territorial waters breaching the embargo.

Mr Clark, who is the Nigerian representative at the United Nations, was contributing to a debate on the new wave of repression in the racist country. The Nigerian envoy, who is also the chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, described the recent unrest in South Africa as the worst setback for the Pretoria regime in many years. He stressed that the situation in the repressionist territory was dangerous, adding that the whole edifice of apartheid was crumbling fast.

SENEGAL

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY EXAMINES 1980-81 BUDGET

AB051710 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, 5 June (AFP)--The Senegalese draft budget for the 1980-81 financial year has estimated 189.617 billion CFA francs for expenditure and 191.412 billion CFA francs for revenue. This represents an 11.1-percent increase compared with the preceding budget.

The draft budget, which was examined by the Senegalese National Assembly, is an austerity budget that takes into account the economic and financial difficulties facing Senegal which is a non-oil-producing Sahelian country.

According to the budget report, the estimated increase is to help make up for the accumulated deficit in the national retirement fund, which amounts to 4.282 billion CFA francs, and the deficit in the autonomous sinking fund, which is expected to amount to 16 billion CFA francs.

The austerity of the draft budget is underlined by the small increase in the operating budget, which has increased from 110.16 billion CFA francs in 1979-80 to 115.644 billion this year: In other words it has increased by 5 percent, which is less than the rate of inflation in Senegal, which stands at at least 12 percent.

The equipment budget has increased by only 2 billion from one year to the next; that is, from 20 billion to 22 billion. With regard to the special treasury accounts, these have been fixed at 55.768 billion, the external debt (30 billion) forming a large part of this sum.

On the whole the budget should have a surplus of 1.795 billion CFA francs rather than 1.501 billion as in 1979-80.

In its analysis of the results of the financial and economic stabilization program launched in 1978, the budget report noted that improvement in external gains, which has been one of the goals, was not attained. It reveals a deficit of 50 billion CFA francs in the trade balance and a similar imbalance in the balance of payments resulting essentially from rising oil imports and declining exports, particularly of groundnuts and derivatives.

While Senegal's oil bill increased from 5 billion CFA francs to 50 billion from 1973 to 1980, groundnut exports, Senegal's main source of revenue which reached over 70 billion in 1977, fell to about 20 billion in 1979 because of drought.

With regard to loans for sustaining the economy, the budget report underlined the need to release 30 billion CFA francs. As a result of its inability to raise this sum either from the treasury or by reducing public expenditure, the government was forced to seek external aid for specific and contractual machinery that will benefit Senegal. Loans are currently being negotiated from the IMF, the World Bank and Senegal's friends. The Stabex [export stabilization scheme] is also expected to help.

ANGOLA

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL051224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Levi Farah, Cuban Government minister for construction overseas, has arrived in Luanda at the head of a delegation to hold talks with Angolan officials.

On his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, he was received by Angolan Construction Minister Horacia Braz da Silva and the Cuban ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, Rafael Francia Mestre, among others.

Farah, who went to the People's Republic of Angola on an official and working visit at the invitation of Da Silva, said he is pleased to be in Angola again. The Cuban official was in Angola from December 1976 to late 1978 as chief of Cuban cooperation in the field of construction in that African country.

Farah said the purpose of his visit is to examine Cuban cooperation in the field of construction, asserting that prospects are promising. He reiterated the efforts Cuba is making to help Angola with cooperation in construction and he cited the specialities of projects, construction and prefabrication. He announced that during his stay of about 10 days in Angola, the two sides will study the possible creation of a Cuban-Angolan joint enterprise on construction.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR CUBA 4 JUNE

LD051526 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 5 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of agriculture [name and title as heard], left Luanda yesterday for the Republic of Cuba for a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Cuban Government. During his stay in Cuba the minister of agriculture will hold talks with authorities in the field of existing bilateral cooperation.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE CALLS FOR RESPONSIBLE CHANGE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LD031449 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1614 GMT 2 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today attended a summit meeting of the Frontline States in Lusaka to discuss the question of the future of South-West Africa Namibia. He was scheduled to give a news conference on his return this evening. On his way to the summit, the prime minister stopped off in Kariba to address the 39th annual conference of the Local Government Association [begin Mugabe recording]

We live in challenging times, and it is the very nature of the challenges we face in this period of our history that offers leaders of all races and at all levels the chance to create in this country another kind of major attraction in both Africa and the world, namely, one of peace, harmony and the kind of lasting prosperity that benefits the whole nation, and not just the upper echelons of society.

Kariba was not built as a short-term project with limited benefits. It was far-sighted and offered an array of prospects for secondary and tertiary development for generations to come. Initially, the demands it made on both human and financial resources were hard. But no one today can doubt the major role it has played in our economic and tourist development, and indeed the role it will continue to play in the future. This, ladies and gentlemen, is precisely the kind of farsightedness I am appealing for today in the future planning of Zimbabwe and local government. And local government, in my opinion, have a vital role to play. [end recording]

Later in the speech, the prime minister was more specific. He referred to Zimbabwe's commitment to the Organization of African Unity, of which our country is about to become the 50th member. He went on to make the point that the cornerstone of the OAU since its inauguration has always been the total liberation of Africa. Zimbabwe, he added, is the most recent product of that philosophy. [begin Mugabe recording]

Freedom from the colonial yoke, foreign rule and racial descrimination, as well as other social injustices, was brought about by the will of the majority being expressed variously through either peaceful or forceful means. I personally recognize and accept that the collective will of the people is the most powerful force in the land, and for this reason must be the main influence on governments and their policies. It follows, therefore, that it is by letting the people exercise their power on those aspects affecting their daily lives that the best basis for formulating change emerges.

You at local government level will, through contact with your urban and rural councils, be the first to be appraised of what changes are being called for. It is then up to you in turn to advise and make recommendations to central government of what changes are necessary. We, for our part, will examine these recommendations against overall policy, consider the financial implications, and if they are practically possible, effect the necessary legislation to bring them about. I am already aware that new moves are currently under way to broaden representation in local government administration, and that a new pattern will emerge after your council election in October of this year. Perhaps it was timely, therefore, that I had the opportunity to address you today and give those of you presently on the committee engaged in examining the future structure of local government some idea of the importance central government places on the full participation of the people. [end recording]

It was a low-key speech, but one in which the prime minister gave another assurance that there will not be change simply for the sake of change. He concluded that in meeting the considered aspirations of the majority, the changes that have to take place will be realistic, meaningful and responsible.